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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

League Takes Up German Jews

American Cities Are Stirring

World Fear Causes War Talk

Canada Hears How to Recover

U.S. Buyers Fight Installments

African Chief Recaptures Job

THE League Assembly takes up for the first time the question of the Jewish minorities in Germany. Dutch Foreign Minister de Graeff, offering the resolution of consideration, disclaims treating the question from the political angle or interfering with German internal affairs, but pleads that many thousands of German Jewish refugees are causing economic and social problems in countries where they have gone. International collaboration is required. Swedish Foreign Minister Sandler urges a thorough discussion. He reminds the Assembly that the voice of humanity must be raised on behalf of those who suffer—The victims of civil conflicts must be remembered no less than the victims of war.

* * *

¶ American cities swiftly fall in line with a new movement to preserve their essential activities. In 39 cities Citizens' Councils for Constructive Economy are now ready for business and in 47 other cities they are organizing. The impelling facts are that 3000 governmental units are estimated to be insolvent, $2,000,000,000 of municipal securities are in default, and schools, police and fire departments are in danger through lack of funds. The councils have one main purpose—To find out how to preserve essential municipal services at the lowest possible cost.

* * *

¶ War and defense talk permeates the world's atmosphere. Dr. Wellington Koo of China tells the League all signs point to a major conflict in the Far East. Foreign Minister von Neurath leaves Geneva to discuss with Berlin the French, British and Italian arms plan and Joseph Paul-Boncour's statement that France cannot sponsor Germany's re-armament. Vice-Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi assumes new responsibilities in Japan. He has power to veto any limitation of sea forces to which civil authorities may agree with other powers—Men's hearts want reason; fear makes men talk force.

* * *

¶ The Irish Free State registers in the Dail the extreme tension prevailing in its politics. A vote of censure of President de Valera's Government for its handling of the National Guards, who were ordered to lay down their arms and uniforms, is defeated by 80 to 65. The President triumphs because the Labor contingent stands by him solidly under its new pact with Fianna Fail. Minister of Industry and Commerce Lemass starts an uproar by warning that being a National Guard member implies expulsion—The objectors are a dozen Dail members who are wearing the telltale blue shirt.

* * *

¶ Canada hears Lord Macmillan, chairman of the Canadian Royal Commission on Banking and Currency, discuss fundamentals behind finance. He declares the world's troubles are no "acts of God," but are man-made, and should be so faced and so overcome. They are the fruits of incompetence, extravagance, and failure. By substitution of wise policies for foolish, prosperity can be made to replace the strange menace called depression. He sees simple faith, simple honesty, simple credit and divine guidance as the things needed—With them men can solve all their seemingly desperate problems.

* * *

¶ Washington sees consumer interests attack price-lifting features of the retail merchants' code. An effort is made to clear up abuses of installment buying. The claim is made that housewives who appear to be paying 6 per cent interest are sometimes actually paying from 12 to 80 per cent. Demand is made that interest shall be on the unpaid balance, and not the original amount. A clause in the code is attacked which prohibits retail stores from advertising what consumers believe they have a right to know—The unquestionable advantages of buying for cash.

* * *

¶ Cuba sees no cessation of its difficulties. A new problem arises as the Communists call for a six-hour general strike and the National Labor Confederation gives its indorsement. Some merchants declare they will remain open, but the threat is made that street cars and taxicabs will be stopped—The Grau San Martin Government is not yet able to exercise dominion.

* * *

¶ South Africa voices its satisfaction at the restoration by Britain of Tshekedi as chief of the Bamangwato tribe. This Bechuanaland petty ruler was suspended by British Admiral Evans for exceeding his legal authority in ordering the flogging of a white man who mixed with native women. The case stirred South Africa and England. Admiral Evans himself joined in the plea for the restoration. After the hasty chieftain had been punished by humiliation something of far more importance in black Africa hung in the balance—The white man's reputation for impartial justice.

Heads Republicans In New York City

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chase Mellen Jr.

Youth Was Served Yesterday When Mellen, Who Won His Political Spurs in Ward Politics and Is a Representative of the Young Republican Element, Succeeded Samuel S. Koenig, for 22 Years Manhattan Head of the Party.

McKee Will Seek Mayoralty Office In New York City

Makes His Announcement After Much Hesitance and Postponement

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Mr. Joseph V. McKee announced his independent Democratic candidacy for Mayor of New York today.

The announcement came from City Hall steps, immediately under the windows of Mayor John Patrick O'Brien, incumbent and Tammany candidate, who won the nomination in the open primaries on Sept. 19.

Mr. McKee did not contest the Democratic designation in the primaries, but was projected into the picture under the auspices of Mr. Edward J. Flynn, Roosevelt Democrat and boss of the Bronx, with the implied backing of Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General in the Roosevelt Cabinet.

The movement for him was not introduced until results of the primaries showed an unprecedented weakening of Tammany lines, and indicated that, for the first time since 1913, a victory for reform of the city government by fusion forces was in the November calendar.

His entry into the race comes hesitantly, after the mayoralty crown had been held before him for the third time. Twice he has thrust it away.

The fact that his announcement was made from City Hall is regarded in political quarters here as highly significant in view of the charge that has been made that the McKee ticket represents merely a politician's trick to split the vote and keep City Hall within the hold of Tammany and its allies. It will be used against him by his Fusion opponents.

"All conspirators, no matter how carefully they may lay their plans, always overlook something," Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Fusion standard bearer, when told of the McKee candidacy, said. "The mere fact that the announcement came from City Hall tells the story."

Mr. McKee's announcement of candidacy contains a striking denunciation of the leadership of Mr. John F. Curry, Tammany chief, and Mr. John H. McCooey, Brooklyn boss, sponsor of the O'Brien regular organization candidacy, and of the Fusion movement.

It refrains, however, from any mention, either direct or by inference, that his candidacy has the backing of the Roosevelt Administration or forces in the State, which include Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. Indeed, he does not even refer to his political mentor, Mr. Flynn.

Settle Again Ready To Seek Stratosphere

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 29—With a new arrangement completed for operating the valve line of his balloon, whose failure to function correctly was responsible for the collapse of his first flight some weeks ago, Lieut. Commander T. G. W. Settle is now ready to make another stratosphere attempt, it was announced yesterday.

The flight will be started as soon after Oct. 2 as meteorological conditions permit. The flight is being sponsored by a Century of Press Exposition, The Chicago Daily News and National Broadcasting Company. The names of the Piccard brothers, which were prominently associated with the first flight, are not mentioned in connection with the new flight.

In explaining the new valve line arrangement, The Chicago Daily News says that contrary to the prevalent opinion there was nothing wrong with the valve itself. The balloon cloth was sucked together in its lower part, and the valve line, drawn through these folds, was held as in a vise. It was this circumstance that kept the valve from closing, the News says, and the change made for the second hop was to bring the valve cord out through the fabric of the balloon in its inflated top portion where it is free from the folds and where friction cannot operate to constrain its freedom. The new arrangement, it was said, has been tested and was found to work perfectly.

Bold Fascist Move of April 1926 Brought All Industry in Italy Under Control of Syndical Plan

Party Secured Monopoly in Labor Movement by According Legal Recognition to Limited Number of Workers' and Employers' Groups

Fascism, started in Italy, has spread rapidly, in one form or another, to other countries, bringing many millions of people under the dictatorial form of government. Italian Fascism is based on what is known as the corporative state, now in its experimental stage under Signor Mussolini's guidance. It is timely, therefore, to give a comprehensive account of this new form of state. This task has been undertaken by the Rome correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in six articles — to appear on alternate days—of which this is the second.*

By Paul Cremona

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROME — Standing half way between Liberal individualism and Socialist collectivism, the corporative system may be briefly defined as imposing an acceptance of the following:

Supreme authority of the state; recognition of the social value and function of private property; the need for greater utilization of capital; the necessity for close collaboration between the social classes, in particular between masters and men; recognition of work as a social duty which entitles the individual to full right of citizenship in the social complex; subordination of the particular interests of individuals or groups to the higher interests of the national production as a whole; and the right of the state to intervene and compel a peaceful solution of differences between all the social classes.

The first step in the building of the corporative state made by the Fascist Government was that of introducing the syndicates into the state organism and transforming them into organs of the state. The essential preliminary condition for the absorption of the trade union movement by the state was that of syndical unity. Three rival textile workers' associations can be tolerated when they are merely private societies; but three state syndicates for these workers are as obviously out of place as three competing postal systems. For the employers syndical unity has in the past been

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Dutch Defendant Admits Starting Reichstag Blaze

Acted After Sudden Plan, Van der Lubbe Tells Leipzig Court

LEIPZIG, Ger., Sept. 29 (AP)—Marinus van der Lubbe, Dutch brick mason, made an unequivocal admission of guilt in the burning of the German Reichstag building at today's session of the case in which he and four other men are on trial.

Judge Wilhelm Buenger announced that Van der Lubbe would give his own version of the burning. Thereupon the defendant, standing with drooping shoulders and downcast eyes replied hesitantly and reluctantly as Judge Buenger on a basis of an earlier confession, drew a confirmation from Van der Lubbe.

"Do you admit setting fire yourself to the Reichstag?" The judge demanded.

Almost inaudibly Van der Lubbe replied "yes."

Later, in response to repeated prodding, Van der Lubbe added, "I had no intention of so doing when I awoke that day. The idea came to me as I walked past the Reichstag at 2 o'clock. I spent the afternoon in a suburb, returning to the city at 8 o'clock.

Further testimony that the Communist Party did not countenance terrorism was offered.

Walter Jahncke, a member of the Communist Party up to July, 1921, declared on the witness stand that "terrorism is not countenanced by the Communist Party," and added that "there are, however, some extreme local groups."

At the conclusion of the questioning of Van der Lubbe, court was adjourned until Wednesday in view of a convention of National Socialist lawyers here.

Russia's Action Described By Reich as Reprisal

BERLIN, Sept. 29 (AP)—A verbal note from the Foreign Office to the Soviet Embassy today described the expulsion of German correspondents from Moscow as "reprisal which heavily burdens the amicable relations of both countries for which the Soviets are solely responsible."

German correspondents were asked to leave the Soviet capital after two Russian reporters had been expelled from Leipzig where they had been covering the Reichstag arson trial.

The note called attention to the fact that the Embassy knew Communist and Socialist correspondents had been ordered barred from the trial.

Lord Mayor Elected At London Pageant

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Mr. Charles Henry Collett, identified in a time-honored ceremony at London's ancient Guildhall as "Knight Alderman and Glovemaker" today was elected Lord Mayor.

Wearing a plumed hat and sword and carrying a bouquet in his hand he was the central figure in a colorful pageant. Dignitaries in gold and black three-cornered hats, lawyers in black gowns and gray wigs and officials in scarlet robes with lace ruffs and wearing gold chains, accompanied him in the procession over a red carpet strewn with sweet herbs.

Mrs. Collett and retiring Lord Mayor Sir Percy Greenway watched from a balcony.

As is customary liverymen who represent various companies in old London, a vestige of the ancient guild system, are the electors. The Lord Mayor's so-called domain now is only a small section in London. His duties are mostly ceremonial, although he presides over a police court district known as "the city."

Relief of German Jewish Refugees Confronts League

Dutch and Swedish Envoys Urge Prompt Action in Aid of Minorities

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 29—The problem of German Jewish minorities resulting from the accession of Chancellor Adolf Hitler to power in the Reich was formally raised for the first time before the League Assembly today.

The Dutch Foreign Minister, Jonkheer A. C. D. de Graeff, presented a resolution urging the League Council to consider as soon as possible definite steps to reach a practical solution.

In an explanatory speech the Dutch spokesman said there was no idea of treating the problem from a political standpoint, or of interference with Germany's internal affairs, but he emphasized that the presence of thousands of German Jewish refugees in many countries constituted an economic, financial and social problem in proportion as the means of assistance from private sources are exhausted. It can be solved only by international collaboration, he declared.

Thorough Inquiry Urged

The Swedish Foreign Minister, Mr. Richard J. Sandler, also referred to the Jewish minority problem, urging thorough discussion. He reminded the Assembly that the voice of humanity should be raised on behalf of victims of civil conflicts no less than victims of war.

The International Red Cross has already proclaimed the application of its humanitarian fundamentals to victims of civil war and social or revolutionary problems, and all members of the League are bound under Article 25 of the Covenant to foster activities of the Red Cross, Mr. Sandler said.

It is considered likely that a special refugee committee, similar to those established for Russian and Armenian refugees, will be set up. It is suggested in some quarters that former President Hoover might serve as chairman.

Situation in Far East

Another notable speech was made before the Assembly, delivered by Dr. Wellington Koo of China. He referred to the situation in the four northern Chinese provinces as a violation of treaties upon which the world is supposed to rely for security, disarmament and peace. China, he added, is determined steadfastly to maintain all its rights and claims and not recognize or acquiesce in illegal accomplished facts.

The strongest pressure is being placed upon China, Mr. Koo said, to induce it to abandon its policy of cooperation with the West through the League and to adopt the policy of "Asia for Asiastics." But China will resist that pressure, he declared.

In his opinion a satisfactory settlement of the Sino-Japanese issue can only be carried out by adoption of the Assembly report of Feb. 24 last. The situation in the Far East is becoming very critical, he added, and it is more than ever urgent, he contends, to uphold the League, strengthen its authority, and endow it with means of enforcing its decisions.

America's Task Called Finished in Philippines

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29 (AP)—Mr. Jacob G. Schurman of New York, educator and diplomat, told the Shanghai Rotary Club yesterday America's task in the Philippines is completed.

"The Filipinos have reached the limit of advancement and education in democracy achievable under American leadership," the president of the first United States Philippine Commission said. "The Filipinos want freedom as they have always wanted it. America won't hold an alien people under its domination against their will and there is no alternative except independence."

Federal Funds For Farms Only Drop in Bucket

$25,000,000 for Homestead Projects Declared Ill-Fitted for Needs

Finds Popular Appeal

Advisers Urge Allotment to Problem Areas for Demonstration of Merit

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Although public works projects lag, the NRA beset by "chiselers" and farmers wary of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one government division set up by the Recovery Act is finding such an enthusiastic response that it is already feeling hampered by lack of funds.

The $25,000,000 appropriated by Congress for a modern homesteading plan will be sufficient for scarcely more than a demonstration of the soundness of this type of population decentralization.

Cognizant that more than 12 times as much money has already been requested for subsistence farms than was provided, the national advisory committee, at a conference with Mr. M. L. Wilson, director, recommended that "as far as possible, the fund be used for the purpose of setting up demonstration projects which will point the way to a program of permanent character." The smallness of the fund in relation to the magnitude of the problem was emphasized.

It was recommended that these projects be located with reference to the principal "problem areas" of the United States, and not on the basis of division of the $25,000,000 among the states. The American Federation of Labor has asked that the coalmining region be one of the areas considered first. Projects will be selected after careful investigation as to individual soundness and merit.

How to Administer Fund

The advisory board asked that local nonprofit or limited-dividend corporations be set up to administer the projects. Federal funds will be lent under terms and conditions

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Puerto Rico Plans To Put 100,000 Men On Public Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R., Sept. 29—With the prospect of work ahead for 100,000 heads of families between now and Jan. 1 on a wide variety of public works and emergency relief projects, Gov. Robert H. Gore, recently returned from Washington, believes that "prosperity has turned the corner for Puerto Rico."

Governor Gore announced that $1,000,000 has been set aside by the Federal Government to fill in public swamp lands, and 5000 small homes—concrete and hurricane proof—will later be built in the filled-in swamps. A loan, to be sought from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to be paid back in convenient installments—possibly $1 a week—by those who acquire these homes, is part of the plan.

In view of the fact that workmen will be preferred, Governor Gore will urge the Legislature to exempt these houses from taxation until the loan is covered. One estimate is that $10,000,000 will be applied for in this connection. In addition the Home Loan Bank and the Farm Credit Administration will open branches here.

Among other appropriations announced by the Governor are $1,500,000 for highways; $1,300,000 for the San Juan aqueduct; $900,000 emergency relief; $700,000 for improvements to the harbors at Mayaguez and Arecibo. A project for further improvements of San Juan Harbor is waiting approval.

'Charge of the Light Brigade' Nothing To the Rush of Pork in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29—A chilly fall wind whips around the corner of a little New Hampshire house as an unemployed father of five children empties a bucket of mush into the trough of the pig pen. He hastens back indoors for his supper to find the family gathered around the table.

Mother appears with a platter of pork chops. The children whisper—"Ham last night, bacon for breakfast, sausages for dinner, pork chops for supper. What'll it be next, pigs' feet or hogshead cheese?"

There's a disturbance outside. The children push to the door and see a truck backing up. Great slabs of pork are being unloaded.

Father hastens to remonstrate, but is told "We have to help out the western pork breeders. They've got a big surplus, you know. But don't worry—all this is in addition to the usual supplies you get from the Relief Administration!"

This is just an example of what may be enacted when the New Hampshire Relief Administration is faced with the necessity of distributing 120 tons of pork which is to be received from the Federal Government. The shipment is large enough to provide every man, woman and child in the State with more than half a pound of pork.

The Government rules that all of it must go to families on the relief lists, says Miss Eunice Patch, director of the State Relief Administration. The one thing that offers a solution of the problem of distribution is a ruling by the state dietitians that pork must not be included in relief supplies under any circumstances!

Ontario Estimates Its Deficit at $3,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The estimated deficit for Ontario for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1933, will be in the neighborhood of $3,000,000, it was recently announced. The deficit in 1932 amounted to $2,060,000.

During the first six months of the fiscal year, it was noted that certain revenues had increased over those of last year, due in a large measure to increased taxation. Profits of liquor and beer sales show a decrease over 1932, however, sales of spirits reported are 20 per cent lower, and beer sales from 12 to 15 per cent.

NRA Aims at Machine Guns

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Washington, Sept. 29

THE NRA is expected to be the instrument for blocking the further sale of machine guns to gangsters, thereby closing to them the source for their major instrument of terror and plunder.

This developed today when NRA officials indicated their strong approval of a proposal of the small-arms industry to insert a clause in their code prohibiting the sale of machine guns to any but duly authorized representatives of the law.

Request for permission to offer the amendment to the code was made after completion of the hearings. Representatives of the industry are now working on changes in the original code, and expect to resubmit them to Mr. H. M. Halsted, assistant deputy administrator in charge of the small-arms code, within a week.

Exact terms of the machine-gun prohibition have not yet been worked out, but Mr. Halsted and other NRA officials concerned see no reason for difficulty in drafting a section which will effectively block the supply of such weapons for gangster purposes. One suggestion is that it strictly limit future sales to the army, state militia, and regular police forces.

Course of Monetary Policy Points in Three Directions

Intensified Credit Expansion, Devaluation of the Dollar and Stabilization With Other World Currencies

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—With Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of Treasury, intimating that a new and far-reaching credit expansion plan is being formulated at the conferences on finance now current in Washington, it becomes possible to chart the main lines of prospective monetary policy and to answer provisionally the riddle of the dollar.

Three foreshadowed stages are:

1. Intensification of the present credit inflation policy, with money being forced into every channel of national circulation as directly as the Government can force it, particular effort being made to get money into the hands of the farmers.

2. Official devaluation of the dollar, which would automatically increase the dollar valuation of all the gold in the Federal Reserve System and the Treasury, in so far as it has not already been discounted by depreciation.

3. Stabilization with other currencies at agreed ratio with the principal ones and perhaps with provision for adjustment in case managed currency experiments are attempted.

These three steps financial authorities regard as inevitable. The first is already well under way, although when Mr. Woodin last night announced new and sweeping steps of expansion he intimated that something sensational might be expected. The second step has been assumed ever since the dollar began its depreciation slide last spring. And the third step, while it may not be imminent, is recognized as an aim upon which all financial policy is gradually converging.

Essential elements in credit expansion are opening of closed banks and qualification of as many banks as possible for the deposit insurance system. To accelerate the first, President Roosevelt set his financial officials to work on a loan system by which the R. F. C. will purchase preferred stock in the banks. Rebuilding of banks' capital structure in this way, with the assistance of as much local capital as can be found, will serve in turn to release bank assets and permit reopening.

But the chief value of the R. F. C. contribution to capital structures is qualification for deposit insurance. Banks not yet open, and others already open but with an unsteady capital structure, will be aided federally in the hope that "virtually all unrestricted banks" will be brought under the shelter of insurance, so that for the first six months all accounts of less than $2500 will be guaranteed. And 97 per cent of all accounts in the country are less than that figure.

The guarantee fund will be built up, first by capital of $150,000,000 from the Treasury and an estimated $140,000,000 from Federal Reserve Banks' subscription of half their surplus. This is for the first six months' provisional period, following Jan. 1, 1934. By that time participating banks are required to subscribe one-half of 1 per cent of their total deposits, estimated at an additional $200,000,000.

To provide banks with this essential capital structure, according to one estimate, the R. F. C. may have to subscribe about $700,000,000 in purchase of preferred bank stock. The figure has been derived in the series of financial talks which began last Sunday night in the White House and have continued almost without interruption during working hours ever since.

NRA Success Held Dependent on Plain Inflation Statement

The quicker the United States Government comes through with a statement on just what is to be done with the dollar the sooner will the ranks of the country's 11,000,000 unemployed dwindle, Mr. Ray Hudson of the industrial department, New England Council, declared today. He said that this, more than any plan to cut the work week further to 30 hours, as recommended yesterday by Mr. William Green of the American Federation of Labor, would spur the NRA on to victory.

"It is time they looked in some other direction other than reducing hours of labor as a solution to the still critical unemployment problem," Mr. Hudson asserted. "The new working hours under the NRA are fine. But why attempt to cut them further when we haven't got all the good out of the present short hours."

Mr. Hudson pointed out that in many of the industrial codes there are restrictions placed on modernization of machinery and equipment because of the possibility of its replacing workers. But, he went on, many more men would be put to work in the production of these materials than would lose their jobs on account of factories installing them.

Commenting on the dollar question, Mr. Hudson declared that thousands of business men all over the country are ready to go ahead with their expansion program, necessitating the hiring of thousands of jobless, if they only knew in just what direction the dollar is going to turn.

Connecticut Revives 'Oldest Town' Rivalry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 29—With the town of Windsor recently celebrating the three-hundredth anniversary of the landing within its borders of a party of Englishmen who established a trading post on the Connecticut River in 1633, an ancient rivalry between this town and Wethersfield has again flared up.

Windsor claims that it is the oldest town in Connecticut. Wethersfield disputes this and says that it has the honor. Back and forth across Hartford the argument has been waged for years.

Mr. Jared B. Standish, Wethersfield historian, speaks for his town. Windsor's colonists established a trading post, he admits, but not a settlement. The first English settlement in Connecticut, he contends, was founded in 1634 at Wethersfield. A sign in Windsor reads, "First English Settlement in Connecticut, Settled in 1633."

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Things Present

If ever armed thievery was clothed with romance and heroism, the day has at last come, when the gangster has been knocked off his pedestal, as you will note in the second editorial.

Mr. Abbot, after a week in Stockholm, reports that he did not see a saloon or a drunken man. He continues his discussion of the Bratt system in his "Watching the World Go By."

Don't stay home from church just to get a Sunday dinner for company. Instead, read "One-Hour Dinner for Six" on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

More Hymnal Notes, another Geographical Cross-Word, and another batch of Ad-O-Grams will be found on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Progress in Education page, Book Reviews and Literary News page, Interior Decoration and Antiques page, and the world news map.

Civic Distress Stirs Citizens To New Action

People Everywhere Are Wakening to Sense of Public Duty

Better Epoch Seen

Councils for Constructive Economy Aim to Preserve Essential Services

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 29—With as many as 3000 governmental units estimated to be insolvent, some $2,000,000,000 of municipal securities in default, and many schools, police and fire departments and ther essential services reduced or endangered, American citizenry is taking aggressive steps to preserve the essential activities of government for the people.

A movement which originates with the people themselves, and which brings the influence of Citizens' Councils for Constructive Economy to bear upon public officials in this emergency of American local government, is making rapid progress.

Speaking here a few days ago, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, predicted that, "out of this present period of strain and stress a new concept of the duty of the average citizen to his city, a new sense of responsibility on the part of our elected officials, will be born."

If the signs in the sky of this country are correct, such a new era is already appearing as that of which Mr. Ickes speaks.

The rapidly increasing taxes of the past decade were not sufficient, it seemed, to awaken the people, but it took the specter of closed schools, reduced fire-fighting forces, dirty streets, unpaid public employees, and other imminent or even actual dangers to do it.

Started to Protect Schools

Out of the crisis facing public education arose the foundation for the Citizens' Council movement, whose purpose is now broader than just the protection of education, and as stated by the National Municipal League, sponsor of the movement, is as follows:

"To promote interest in local and state governments, to maintain essential community services in the face of reduced expenditures, and to utilize the present emergency to effect permanent improvements in governmental organization."

Some 39 councils have been established throughout the country, and 47 more are in the process of organization. The movement is making particularly encouraging headway in the middle West, reports Mr. Carl H. Milam of the American Library Association, a member of the central committee.

Atlantic City, N. J., Grand Rapids, Mich., Altoona, Penna., are among the newest cities to organize citizens' councils. St. Louis, Mo., and Des Moines, Iowa, also have them, as well as Dayton, Ohio, Waterloo, Iowa, Lansing, Mich., Morristown, N. J., Bridgeport, Conn., Kenosha, Wis., Youngstown, Ohio, Delaware, Ohio, and Berwyn, Ill.

"Composed of representatives of each of the outstanding civic organizations of a city, these councils are being formed to coöperate with public officials and suggest ways and means of reducing the local budgets without cutting the heart out of essential services," Mr. Milam said.

Study Sense of Values

Through study of local problems, advice from experts on the questions involved, and consideration of public welfare, the councils seek to arrive at a "statesmanlike sense of values," and then, with the coöperation of public officials, translate their findings into action.

While councils will provide a valuable service in meeting emergency problems brought about by the depression and getting cities out of some of the tangles in which they have enmeshed themselves, it is the intent to have councils always on the job—in days of prosperity as well as adversity," declared Prof. Thomas H. Reed, head of the political science department of the University of Michigan, who is chairman of the national committee. "By planning constructive programs councils can help cities from getting into difficulties."

More than 300 inquiries from as many cities in 46 out of the 48 states have been received concerning the plan, Professor Reed said, evidencing the wide interest citizens are taking in their governments.

Linking the whole program, a series of radio talks is being given by experts in various fields on local governmental and social problems, to continue through September.

Primarily, a citizens' council is working not for a reduction of expenditures but for the maintenance of the essential services at the lowest reasonable cost, it is pointed out by Mr. Milam, and how this can be done and is actually being accomplished in other communities is discussed in a new pamphlet put out by the National Municipal League, New York City.

Mexican Official Resigns

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 29 (AP)—Señor Alberto J. Pani resigned yesterday as Secretary of Finance, giving no reason. President Rodriguez accepted the resignation. In a letter to the Executive, Señor Pani said he had fulfilled his mission loyally. In reply General Rodriguez expressed appreciation for Pani's services to the Government.

Reich Spokesman Combats Charges Of Warlike Aims

Peace in Europe Sought, Goebbels Declares in Speech at Geneva

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 29—Strongly protesting against charges that Germany is animated by warlike intentions, and affirming the Reich's honest desire to coöperate in the establishment of peace in Europe, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, attempted in a long speech to news correspondents yesterday to defend the policy of the National Socialist Government, both in its national and international aspects.

Commentators considered that while it was clever propaganda, yet it had all the defects of similar statements, namely, giving a bright picture on only one side of the medal.

But it must be admitted that his explanation on the moral and political significance of the National Socialist movement should help for a better understanding and appreciation of the evolution that has taken place in Germany with Chancellor Adolf Hitler's advent to power.

Little nations will retain their voice in disarmament. The scheme to hasten adoption of the draft convention by limiting conversations exclusively to the four great European powers and the United States appears to have been abandoned.

Conversations to Continue

The idea, originally forwarded by the Italian delegation, envisaged a five-power conference in the near future at Stresa or some other small town on the Italian border. But the smaller nations feared this would permit carrying on negotiations "behind their backs." Thus marked opposition has developed.

The Italians have been convinced that a disarmament solution can best be found in application of the Four-Power Pact rather than in the framework of the League of Nations. Bilateral conversations not necessarily restricted between representatives of the great powers will be continued as heretofore, but everything possible will be done to dispel the impression that the great powers are attempting to dictate to the small powers.

It also has been hinted that the Italians and Germans would favor adjournment of disarmament, but both the British and American spokesmen are strongly determined that a disarmament convention be reached without further delay.

Some Differences Unreconciled

The British and Italians, however, have so far been unsuccessful in reconciling Franco-German differences. France and Germany are agreed on the general thesis of armament control. It is also conceivable that they might find agreement on the sanctions to be applied in the case of violation. But Germany is still adamant against the probationary period which the French demand, the Reich not being permitted actual equality until the efficacy of control has been proved.

Moreover, the French are not completely won over to the German demand that the Reich be allowed to use token armaments for training purposes until the day when Germany will actually have heavy arms.

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By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Germany Hints at Scrip For Foreign Customers

BERLIN, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Ministry of Economics hinted yesterday that foreign buyers of German goods may henceforth pay bills in scrip issued by the Reichsbank.

This possibility was seen by observers in the ministry's announcement of an alteration decree dealing with blocked and registered marks effective Oct. 1. Such payment in scrip, it was said, might be made on issues by the Reichsbank as 50 per cent payment of interest on frozen German credits.

Peru and Chile Plan Pact

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 29 (By U. P.)—Two of Peru's three delegates to the forthcoming Leticia Discussions in Rio de Janeiro, Señor Victor Belaunde and Señor Alberto Ulloa, who arrived here from Lima, were given an unusually friendly welcome by government officials Sept. 27. Coincident with their stay here Señor Desiderio Garcia, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, announced that Peru and Chile will sign a trade agreement before Oct. 30.

Havana Tied Up By General Strike Called by 'Reds'

Army Officers in National Hotel Ignore Demand That They Leave

HAVANA, Sept. 29 (AP)—Virtually all business in Havana was tied up today by a general strike called by Communists in honor of Julio Antonio Mella, student Communist leader who was killed in Mexico.

Banks remained open and the railways operated, but otherwise the strike was almost 100 per cent. Docks were tied up, steamship offices were closed, and taxicabs, street cars and omnibuses did not operate. Stores shut their doors. The strike was scheduled to last from noon until 6 p. m.

Numerous soldiers and police were held in reserve to prevent disorders.

Communists attacked the government on the ground that it "continues to be a government of the bourgeoise, continues arresting workers, paying American bankers and giving offices to former Machadistas."

The 500 officers of the de Cespedes régime, who have defied the new government from barricades in the National Hotel, failed to heed the Administration's warning that they must leave the hotel. They were given until last midnight to return to their posts or lose their army positions.

Government troops from the capital sent to Camaguey Province prevented an open revolt, but reports said a subversive plot was being hatched.

In Matanzas striking workers seized a match factory. In San Jose de Los Remos armed bandits were reported sacking farmers' homes. Three Communist leaders were arrested in Colon for trying to burn a Roman Catholic church. Four men were shot and killed by soldiers in Havana during an attempt to burn the home of a sugar operator.

Federal Farm Fund Is Declared Inadequate

(Continued from Page 1)

specified by the division of subsistence homesteads, the latter having the privilege of selecting one or more members of the board of directors of the local corporation. A 3 per cent interest rate with amortization over a period not to exceed 30 years is recommended.

Necessary equipment, machinery and livestock will be purchased out of federal loans when not possible to obtain them in other ways, if the board's report is adopted. Plots of land in each project would be leased or sold to individual homesteaders depending on local conditions.

Local coöperation in the experiment was asked and the desirability of local financial aid pointed out. Organizations analogous to holding and loan associations were suggested to aid persons seeking to acquire individual homesteads in connection with industrial centers.

Immediate relief needs will be considered in administering the fund. Homestead cites will be picked in these counties where it is assured that urban relief, school and similar responsibilities will not be unfairly shifted to the homestead areas.

That "the $25,000,000 fund will shrink to insignificance except as a demonstration to the country," was stated by Dr. Philip Weltner, chancellor of the University of Georgia. Mr. Ralph E. Flanders of Springfield, Vt., compared the present movement in importance with the Homestead Act of many decades ago.

Mr. Hayden B. Harris, Chicago banker, told of a survey of Slavic households in Chicago in which the families were asked two questions—first, if they had as much as $1000 hidden away in a mattress or elsewhere, and second, if they did have, would they be willing to put it into a plot of ground on which they could raise some food, and accept a job at $1 a day. Sixteen per cent of the replies were in the affirmative to both questions.

Federal Cuts to Aid NRA, Farley Claims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 29—Republican postmasters who perform their duties conscientiously need have no apprehension regarding the political spoils system, Postmaster-General James A. Farley told 500 postmasters from all parts of the United States at the thirty-third annual convention of the National Association of Postmasters here last night.

Mr. Farley declared that the Post-office Department would attempt to maintain its century-old record of being a builder of the American standard of living through its close association with homes throughout the land. He stressed that of the 661 postmasters discharged since the present administration came into power, 625 cases were for infractions of postal department rules and the rest for proved political activity investigated by postoffice inspectors.

Mr. Farley intimated that salary reductions for federal employees were only temporary and made in the Government's effort to meet expenses and to weed out unnecessary expenses.

"We could not in good faith ask the businessmen of the nation to provide more employment for the rank and file of our people if as a government we had continued to spend money with a reckless hand," he said. "It was perfectly apparent to the President that the very first step on the road to recovery was the balancing of the federal budget, by which we meant the abandonment of useless and unnecessary expenditures and, for a time, the reduction of salaries."

Mr. Arthur L. Johnson of Rockford, Ill., was elected president of the national association.

Molasses Gasoline

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 29 (By U. P.)—Chile moved to relieve the national gasoline shortage yesterday, when the Government decreed that alcohol obtained from dehydrated molasses must be added to all gasoline sold here after Nov. 1. The order will remain in effect until Jan. 1, 1934. The compound must contain 6.52 per cent alcohol.

Rochester, N. Y., Families To Get Federal Farm Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Each with $2000 from the Federal Government to finance purchase of a home and equipment, 40 needy Rochester families will be transplanted to the rural sections of Monroe County before Christmas as a joint federal-county homestead subsistence experiment.

The plan, indorsed as long as two years ago by regional planning and agricultural associations, is designed to determine if city families can be given new opportunities in the semirural type of community expected to develop as an industrial step in the next few years. Under the plan, the Federal Government will meet the costs, taking mortgages on new homes as the families' part payment for small garden farms.

Mr. J. Franklin Bonner, secretary of the Monroe County Regional Planning Board, who will direct the experiment, said only families with previous agriculture experience will be accepted for the experiment at the outset. The homesteaders, he said, will not compete with farmers, since they will grow produce for food that otherwise would be provided them by welfare authorities.

Word that the Government will supply funds was given by Mr. M. L. Wilson of Washington, director of the subsistence homestead division of the National Recovery Administration. The tracts will be grouped in small communities for more efficient observation and administration. A committee of educational and agricultural association leaders has been named to assist Mr. Bonner.

Labor Party Asks Cut in Power Of British Leaders

Confirmation Expected at Annual Meeting in Hastings

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Agreement has been reached between the executives of the Labor Party, now the main opposition group in the United Kingdom Parliament, and the Trade Union Congress, a body representing all branches of British organized workers, for decisively curtailing the personal powers hitherto exercised by prime ministers and chancellors of the exchequer.

The changes decided upon are to be submitted for final confirmation at the annual general meeting of the Labor Party taking place at Hastings, Eng., Oct. 2-5, 1933. They are to apply to all future Labor governments.

Two of the numerous points stand out preëminently. One is to prevent repetition of such happenings as those of August, 1931, when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, then Labor Prime Minister, established a National Government contrary to the wishes of the majority of the members of his own party. The other is to subject questions of policy and especially those of taxation and finance to much closer party scrutiny than has hitherto been the case.

The curtailment of the powers of the Prime Minister is to be effected in several ways. Ability to call a general election, which is one of the most potent of the existing weapons of party discipline, is to be transferred from the Prime Minister to the Cabinet.

Another change in the same direction is to transfer from the party executive to the National Joint Council, a much larger body including trade union leaders outside as well as within Parliament, authority to decide whether office should be taken after a general election. The whole of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress is also to be consulted upon the policy to be carried out.

The effect of these changes would be to give the trades unions a much closer control of a Labor Party Government than has hitherto been the case.

Another change agreed upon concerns the question of the selection of the cabinet. The usual practice in Britain has been for the prime minister to make his own appointments. The claim has been made in the Labor Party that the members of the cabinet should all be elected by members of Parliament. The compromise now agreed upon is that "final responsibility for ministerial appointments must rest with the prime minister" who, however, is to have the party secretary together with three other members to "advise and consult."

These proposals are the more important for the fact that with increasing governmental intervention in the life of the nation a tendency has arisen to enhance the authority of the ministry at the expense of that of the ordinary member of Parliament.

Argentine Pact Called Harmless to U. S. Autos

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Sept. 29 (By U. P.)—The Anglo-Argentine trade accord holds little threat for the market for American automobiles in Argentina, United States automobile importers and business men declared after a preliminary study of the pact.

"On the basis of a preliminary study," one American agent told the United Press, "there seems to be little likelihood that lightweight British cars will have much advantage over those from the United States." The new tariffs apply to cars weighing from 1000 to 1500 kilograms. Negotiations for a British loan to be used in releasing frozen British credits here are now under way, according to Señor Saavedra Lamas, Foreign Minister. The principal question still unsettled, he indicated, was the amount of interest the loan would carry.

Judges Tell How to Turn Wheels of Justice Faster

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Senior circuit court judges began their annual session yesterday to draw up recommendations for speeding litigation through the federal courts. The meeting will continue for three days, presided over by Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States.

Each judge brought a report of the condition of court business in his circuit. Attorney-General Cummings, accompanied by James C. Biggs, Solicitor-General, and other Department of Justice officials, presented to the conference reports showing the condition of federal cases in the courts.

August Zinc Output

World zinc production in August was 99,895 short tons, compared with 95,188 in July and 85,963 in August, 1932, according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics. United States production in August came to 33,850 tons, compared with 30,905 tons in July.

Gifts of Prosperity Rest With Mankind, Lord Macmillan Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 29—We have only ourselves to blame for our trials and tribulations, Lord Macmillan, chairman of the Canadian Royal Commission on banking and currency, told the Canadian Club here yesterday in "a few words at parting."

"Our world difficulties today are not those of famine, earthquake or pestilence, frequently spoken of as acts of God—they are man-made and we ought to take the blame for them on ourselves because they are the faults of our own incompetence, extravagance and inability to manage our own affairs properly," Lord Macmillan said.

"Our difficulties are from within, not from without, and in that very fact lies the hopefulness of our problems, because the cure lies in our own hands," Lord Macmillan added.

"By the substitution of wise policies for foolish, by the use of thought out, provident schemes, we should be able to bring back prosperity in place of this strange menace of depression which is upon us. We need to brace ourselves as nations, the same as individuals do, and we need to change much of our outlook on life. The solutions of our problems are to be found, I think, in a return to simple faith, simple honesty and simple credit. Surely man, aided and guided by Divine Providence, can devise solutions to meet all our problems."

Teach Temperance, Shouse Advocates At Repeal Rally

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 29 (AP)—A return to the teaching of temperance throughout the nation was advocated last night by Mr. Jouett Shouse, president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, to "save our children and our children's children from the abuse of liquor."

Addressing a repeal rally under auspices of the local Young Democrats' Club, Mr. Shouse said the "primary place to inculcate temperance is in the home" and that "it can be propagated also in the schools and in the churches."

"And if the good people who had hoped for unrealizable benefits from the Eighteenth Amendment," he continued, "will band themselves together in the effort to make America temperate rather than a prohibition country, they can accomplish a vast deal of good for their fellowmen. "To that end, in so far as I may be permitted to speak for the repeal forces, I pledge every aid and every effort."

Mr. Shouse said the "victory that has been won is not a victory for liquor" but "rather it represents a release of the American people from an intolerable tyranny of their own creation" and "embodies a reassertion of national self-respect."

Ceylon Raises Issue Of Empire Tariffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLOMBO, Ceylon—The question of imperial preference is to be reviewed by the Board of Ministers of Ceylon Government with a view to an agreement with the United Kingdom and India on details which have been causing dissatisfaction in the past few months.

It is understood that the State Council will be asked to sanction the imposition of an additional tariff of 20 per cent on all non-empire textiles on the understanding that the Government of India will in return lower the existing tariffs on Ceylon coconut oil and copra.

Representations are being made to the Secretary of State for Colonies in England in protest against the high duties levied by Australia and Canada on desiccated coconut from Ceylon. The Canadian duty represents about 155 per cent of the present price.

King Reinstates Regent of Tribe In South Africa

Sentencing White Man to Be Flogged Led to Chief's Suspension

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 29—The case of Chief Tshekedi, regent of the Bamangwato tribe in the Bechuanaland protectorate in South Africa, who was suspended from office "during His Majesty's pleasure" for sentencing a white malefactor to be flogged, has now been settled by official announcement that King George had decided to terminate the suspension. The reinstatement will take place with appropriate ceremonial as soon as possible.

The King's action, which was taken on the advice of Mr. J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary, immediately upon the full record of the case being received here, meets the whole-hearted approval of public opinion here and in South Africa.

Though it is recognized that Chief Tshekedi committed a technical breach of the law which says a native chief may not try a white man, it was felt that there were mitigating circumstances on this occasion which made Tshekedi's reinstatement essential if the white man's reputation for impartial justice was to be preserved.

Chief Abandons Claim

The official statement just issued discloses for the first time that the acting High Commissioner, Admiral Evans, who pronounced the suspension order, had attached a recommendation that Chief Tshekedi be reinstated "forthwith," on the ground that Chief Tshekedi had given an undertaking that he had finally abandoned the claim to deal with any case in which a European is concerned.

The incident arose from Chief Tshekedi's sentencing of a man named Phineas McIntosh to be flogged. At the subsequent inquiry by Admiral Evans, McIntosh, who had been convicted several times for unlawfully associating with native women, admitted his guilt. Admiral Evans immediately ordered McIntosh and another man named McNamee to be banished from the district. But he refused to accept Chief Tshekedi's plea that he would be obliged to deal with McIntosh because the local British magistrate failed to do so.

Protectorate Inquiry Indicated

Admiral Evans ended by delivering a strongly-worded address in which he accused Chief Tshekedi of suffering from "an overmastering passion" of selfishness and of continually studying "his own rights and privileges." He sentenced Chief Tshekedi to be suspended from his position as acting chief, to which he was appointed during the minority of his nephew Seretz, and ordered him to reside in another district during the King's pleasure.

Widespread sympathy was expressed for the Chief from Europeans in South Africa, England and Bechuanaland itself, accompanied with much criticism of Admiral Evans for his handling of the case. It was not, of course, realized that Admiral Evans had privately recommended that the suspension be terminated.

Now that the case is happily settled, it is expected here that there will soon be a full inquiry into the working of the protectorate system in South Africa. Reports from various independent sources are held to show that present methods need overhauling.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Drive Launched On Installment Selling Abuses

Consumers Demand NRA Code Get Exact Rates of Interest Paid

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Consumers' interests—massed here in a last ditch battle against price-lifting features of the retail merchants code—today launched a drive against the abuses of installment buying in an effort to secure some recognition for the interests of the millions of American housewives in the one code which affects them more directly than any other under the NRA.

They demanded insertion in the document, which is now pending on Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's desk for his final decision on controversial points, of provisions which will require retailers to clarify the conditions of installment buying so that the purchaser will know exactly what interest rates are being paid. They claim that under existing practices the public often pays from 12 to as high as 80 per cent on installment purchases while under the impression that the rate is 6 per cent.

The code, they insist, should also require the merchant to base the interest charges each month on the unpaid balance for that month and not on the entire original balance as is frequently the case. They also protest against the veil of secrecy drawn around installment and credit buying as the greatest single abuse in the retail trade.

Merits of Cash Buying

The movement, backed by the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research of Newton, Mass., a consumers research organization, and tentatively indorsed by the Consumers Advisory Board, has developed out of the apparent failure of consumer forces to prevent insertion in the code of a prohibition against advertising the merits of cash purchasing.

The code, in its present form, specifically prohibits the advertising of a policy of underselling competitors. The consumers board has taken the position that such advertising should be permitted as one of the most effective methods of keeping prices within reason. The only limitation, they believe, should be on the accuracy of such advertising.

Behind the controversy is the long time fight within the retail trade between those merchants who do a strictly cash business and those who grant credit either in the form of installment buying or charge accounts.

Those which do a cash business and advertise the economy to the purchaser of such methods — no interest charge is involved in the profit—have apparently been outweighed by the other group which has secured provisions in the code banning such advertising as unfair competition.

Cost of Credit Buying

The consumers groups have now taken the position that if the code prohibits merchants from telling the advantages of cash buying it should at least attack the problem from the other end by requiring retailers to make plain the high cost of installment and credit buying.

While this controversy over credit was holding up completion of the retail code the NRA prepared to act against thousands of retail stores throughout the country which have deliberately evaded the maximum work hour provisions of the blue-eagle agreements by classing all employees as assistant executives.

It is planned in to insert in all codes covering retail trade a clause prohibiting the classification of more than one employee as an assistant manager in a store employing less than 20 persons. Decision to take action on this point was reached as the result of thousands of complaints—more having been received on this one point than any other.

The complaints indicate that in thousands of stores the entire staff is often classified as assistant executives, thereby evading the work hour provisions of the agreements and defeating the primary objective of providing more jobs.

Alabama Firm Gives Land for State Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Another state park—the tenth—has been added to Alabama's public park system through the donation by the Alger-Sullivan Lumber Company of a large tract between Atmore and Monroeville.

Little River state park, as it will be known, derives its name from historic Little River, the hunting grounds of the famous William Weatherford, half-breed emperor of the Creek Indian nation. The river at this point is clear, with large pools suitable for swimming and fishing.

The banks are lined with magnolia, cypress and black gum. Near by are beautiful sweet bay, alder and smilax. Chunnenuggee River crosses the tract and from several fine vantage points there may be had commanding views of surrounding wild country.

Engineering and landscape plans are now being prepared by the forestry commission for the development of the park.

Road Improvements Are Made in Mississippi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—The turn of the year will find 255 miles of improved highways added to Mississippi's system, a compilation by the State Highway Department reveals.

The new mileage, which includes seven major bridge projects, does not take into consideration the $10,000,000 federal recovery road program being launched in September, but represents construction under the 1932 emergency program totaling $4,500,000. Of this amount $4,320,000 was supplied by federal subsidy, the remainder coming from county bond issue funds.

Building New Citizens on the High Seas

All Photos
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sea Scout Activities

Upper Left—Making Sea Bags. Lower Left—Furling the Jib. Center—The Primrose IV, a Sea Scout Craft. Right—Out on the Bowsprit.

Call of the Sea Is Utilized In Making of Good Citizens

Rolls of the Sea Scouts Contain Names of 17,000 American Boys Who Are 'Learning Ropes' of Useful Citizenship Via Ocean Route

Seventeen thousand American boys are answering the age-old call of Father Neptune.

No, they are not leaving home and family to roam the seven seas. Rather the Sea Scouts, through short cruises and long land courses, are "learning the ropes" of useful citizenship.

Boston Sea Scouts officially will bring to a close their annual summer cruising tomorrow, when a colorful marine parade is scheduled. Boston Harbor is the place. Water competitions of all sorts are scheduled. Swimming races, motor sailer race and man-overboard drill, are among the events to be run off at City Point following the parade from Northern Avenue Boat Landing.

Boston is closely connected with the start of American Sea Scouting. In 1912 shortly after the start of the Boy Scouts of America, Boston and Philadelphia organized the Nautical Scouts, which later became the Sea Scouts.

Gathered Momentum

After many years of slow progress, the movement gathered momentum in 1927 and today has spread throughout the country. The spurt in the last few years is laid to an Act of Congress in 1927. This act provided that out-moded naval craft be turned over to the Sea Scouts, without cost. A later act provided that engine parts and other supplies could be furnished to the Scouts at cost. This has helped the movement to gain rapid headway.

As much as the Congressional act, Lieut.-Commander Thomas J. Keane, national Sea Scout director, has been responsible for the present rapid growth of the sea branch of the Boy Scouts. He developed the present organization.

The program has developed most speedily along seacoasts. New England leads the field in the number of Sea Scouts compared to Boy Scouts. Here New England's splendid sea traditions have been capitalized. In fact, through the Sea Scouts, much of this tradition is being revived and brought to the front.

Cruising is not the only factor in the Sea Scout program. More time is spent on "land ships" than on the cruising vessels. On land the boys learn navigation, make sextants, barometers and models, learn ropes, make sails, and in general learn to conduct themselves in a sailorlike manner.

Use Motor-Sailers

The coastal Sea Scouts, of course, use motor-sailers ranging up to 33 feet, and small sailing vessels. Many regions have small schooners for special cruises. New England has the Primrose IV, a splendid schooner, once owned by the late Frederick L. Ames, well-known New England yachtsman. Professional "skippers" are employed to sail these vessels. Capt. William Nickerson, a veteran Gloucester sailing master, is the "skipper" on the Primrose. Sea Scout officers have charge of the small craft.

Inland the Sea Scout movement is said to be "spreading like wildfire." Chicago is the center, leading the nation in numbers. Topeka, Kan., rates the title of "national flagship," an honor won through country-wide competition.

Rivers are utilized in the inland program. Canoes, small sailing vessels and sometimes motorboats are used in cruises.

But the "land ship" routine is practically the same throughout the country. The land ships are fitted out exactly like real boats. Masts, ropes, decks, and other parts are faithfully reproduced so that during the winter months the boys may learn ship routine. Knowledge of sea history is one of the requirements.

The age limits for Sea Scouts is 15 to 21. The movement continues the citizenship work started by the Boy Scouts. Of course all the specially trained volunteer leaders, who are more than 21, may stay in the organization as long as they wish to serve.

Satisfies Eight Desires

According to Mr. Hilliard B. Holbrook, New England deputy regional Scout executive, the Sea Scouting program satisfies eight desires of older boys. These are: adventure, intellectual activity, recognition of accomplishment, distinguishing uniform, secrecy, selected athletics and aquatics, recreational and social activities, and discussion of ethics, morals, hobbies and current events.

Its value is tremendous in character development and citizenship. The program, based on the Sea Scout oath and law, develops obedience, companionship, thought for the other fellow, and in general prepares him for manhood, Mr. Holbrook believes.

The Boston unit, under Commodore E. Seymour Clark, is one of the most active in the country. Exhibitions of all sorts are staged. Scores of rescues have been performed by the Boston boys. In fact some of the Boston boats are sent out two nights a week to pick up small craft in distress.

Boston's activity is representative of the enthusiasm expressed by Sea Scouts all over the country. Every state in the union and all United States possessions are represented in the Sea Scout movement at present. Although membership may not reach the gigantic figures of the Boy Scouts, the sea branch is growing rapidly, and drawing more and more youths off city streets into man-making activities.

De Valera Wins In Dail Contest; Backed by Labor

Debate on Censure Motion Shows Sharp Conflict in Public Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, Sept. 29—Mr. Eamon de Valera, president of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, survived a motion of censure moved against the Government by the newly-united Opposition yesterday by 80 to 65 votes. The Labor Party signalized its new pact with the Fianna Fail by voting solidly for the Government.

The debate gave abundant testimony of how the political temperature of the country has been rising as summer wanes. The growing unrest is attributable to distress among the farming class whose spokesmen ascribe unfavorable conditions to Mr. de Valera's social and economic policy.

The parliamentary building was patrolled by soldiers and armed police who took the names of about a dozen members of the Dail Eireann who were wearing blue shirts, denoting membership in the "national guard."

Restrictions on Membership

During the course of the debate Mr. Sean Lemass, Minister of Industry and Commerce, warned the House that anyone convicted of being a member of an illegal organization—the National Guard having been proscribed as such last month—is ineligible for membership in the Dail.

"Is that a threat?" shouted the Opposition.

"Members can take it as one if they like," replied Mr. Lemass.

Later Mr. P. J. Ruttledge, Minister of Justice, described the National Guard as anti-democratic and military in its framework, constitution and intention. The Government, he said, is determined "to prevent any people in any cause or name bringing up a military body that is going to be a menace to the State."

The debate introduced by Mr. Frank MacDermot who moved that the Government's handling of the Public Safety Act, under which the Government declared the National Guard to be illegal and arrested a number of farmers who have unpaid local taxes, had been "unjust, oppressive and deserving of censure."

Strife Marks Debate

A number of heated scenes characterized the debate culminating in an uproar when Mr. de Valera accused "a former chief of staff of the Free State Army and a Minister of Defense in the Cosgrave administration" of having recently had conversations with Viscount Hailsham, British War Secretary.

Mr. de Valera mentioned no name but there is only one man to whom the description applied—Gen. Richard Mulcahy. The latter immediately jumped to his feet, denied the charge vigorously and demanded that a tribunal investigate it. To this Mr. de Valera agreed.

The incident is regarded as symptomatic of the atmosphere of extreme tension now pervading the political life of this country.

Canada Doubles Sale Of Timber to Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — During the past year Canadian timber sales in Great Britain were doubled, and are still increasing, Canadian tobacco is selling in larger quantities, and Canadian bacon is selling well. These signs of trade betterment between Great Britain and Canada were noted by Mr. G. Howard Ferguson, Canada's High Commissioner to Great Britain, in a recent address before the Canadian Club here.

Canadian houses, however, were urged by the speaker to send representatives to Great Britain to find out exactly the requirements of the market there, as a weakness in Canadian export trade generally is that articles are not always offered in the form desired. With only 25 per cent of the British people food producers, the task of providing all the food required in England is impossible, hence a great market is opened up for raw materials, with the British ready to coöperate in every way.

KEEP A JAR IN THE BATHROOM

This is the all-purpose bathroom cleaner—for tile, porcelain, nickel and chromium fixtures. In half the time, Wright's Silver Cream will brighten every spot. Use it for keeping silver bright . . . for glassware . . . for porcelain and enameled refrigerators. Send for a free sample jar.

J. A. WRIGHT & CO., Inc.
79 Emerald Street, Keene, N. H.

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

Ideals of Luther Upheld to New German Church

Series of Celebrations of Anniversary Opened at Wittenberg

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN — Celebrations marking the 450th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther, translator of the Bible whose activities in Germany marked the beginning of the Reformation, were recently opened at Wittenberg. Representatives of the German Reich and of the Evangelical churches in Germany and abroad were present.

Germans should be proud that Luther was a German, declared Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Reich's Minister of Interior. Luther's personality, he added, had become a world power. This, he said, had only been possible because Luther was, in every fiber, German through and through.

Such a great heritage, the Minister of Interior continued, implied a great responsibility and the new German church should lead the people still further along the road to Luther's ideal—the fashioning of the complete man.

Chaplain Ludwig Mueller, Archbishop of Prussia, introducing the Archbishop of Eiden who came on behalf of Swedish Protestant Churches, declared that he realized that Evangelical churches abroad had viewed with sorrow and misgivings much that had happened in Germany.

However, what had happened in the Reich, he said, had been "born out of the will for truth." Present movements, he added, would be consummated with a deep Christian sense of responsibility.

Archbishop Mueller also announced that henceforth Wittenberg would play a greater rôle in the Evangelical church of Germany. He hoped the city would regain the importance it had enjoyed in Luther's day and that it would become the seat of the future German Evangelical Reich's Archbishops.

U. G. I. Electric Output

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29—Electric output of United Gas Improvement system companies for the week ended Sept. 23 totaled 67,431,253 k. w. h., compared with 62,455,790 in the like week in 1932, an increase of 8 per cent.

University of Rochester Opens Cutler Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 29—Housing all extracurricular activities of the college for women, the new $600,000 Cutler Union Building has been opened on the women's campus of the University of Rochester.

Designed to bring the scattered women's activities to the campus itself, the building is the gift of the late Mayor James G. Cutler, who made provision in his bequests. Besides quarters for all organizations, publications, Y. W. C. A., and other groups, the building is equipped with recreational facilities.

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EVERYWHERE RECOMMENDED
KARO FOR
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FOR EASE of PREPARATION
ENERGY VALUE
ECONOMY

There is a Definite Swing Toward Tooth Powder

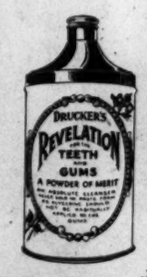
—in preference to other types of dentifrices. REVELATION TOOTH POWDER has been marketed for over a quarter of a century. There has been *no change in formula* during this period.

Consistent increased sales each year indicate its superiority.

Coöperate with your Dentist and adopt REVELATION as *your dentifrice.* More than 15,000 dentists recommend its use.

NRA WE DO OUR PART

On sale in two sizes: 35c and the economical 50c size.
Visit with us at our exhibit, Hall of Science, "A Century of Progress," Chicago.



AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

'Two Years Before the Mast' Inspires Same Trip by Canoe

Author's Nephew and Wife Leave San Diego in 18-Footer on Trip Around Cape Horn in Search of 'Rainbow of Adventure'—School-Day Dream

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Nearly a century ago, Richard Henry Dana startled the world with his immortal tale, "Two Years Before the Mast," the log of a harrowing trip around Cape Horn in a sailing vessel.

Mr. Dan Lamb, Dana's grand nephew, and his young wife, have embarked on a voyage that would make the intrepid Dana shiver—they are going around the same Horn in an 18-foot canoe.

After months of preparation, the couple started their adventure at Laguna Beach. Their first stop was at San Diego, where they tied up beside the old Star of India, and went ashore for provisions.

When the young couple proudly announced they were en route to New York via Cape Horn, waterfront reporters thought they were joking, but Mr. Lamb insisted he meant it seriously.

"Impossible," insisted the press boys. "Your canoe will capsize in the first 100 miles of heavy ocean."

Boat Rights Self When Capsized

Then the young mariners showed those who cover the waterfront what would happen perchance the specially-built canoe did tip over. The craft is so constructed that it immediately rights itself when capsized. The Lambs have experimented with it hundreds of times.

The canoe is decked over and has a small opening where the Lambs sit and it is made watertight by a canvas covering which fastens closely around the occupants.

Mrs. Lamb, slight of build and with eyes shining, said, "Ahead of us lies the rainbow and adventure. Time is no factor in our trip. We may even settle down on some island."

The canoe is equipped with a sail. The Lambs also have paddles. They expect to follow the coastline.

Many years ago when they were attending grammar school at Santa Ana, Calif., this boy and girl dreamed of such an adventure as the one around Cape Horn. Of course, Lamb had read his uncle's famous book—in fact, he had nearly memorized it.

"When we make that trip, we'll do it right," he told the pig-tailed girl at his side.

Preparing for Trip Two Years

When young Lamb was 14, he started out to learn something about men and ships. He has been around the world twice. In 1925 and 1926, he circumnavigated the Mediterranean Sea, covering more than 6000 miles. Two years ago, he returned to California and began to prepare for his epochal trip with the one-time pigtailed girl—now his wife. Months were spent in building the canoe to withstand such a severe trip. Mr. Lamb, like the stalwart youth who prepared in southern California for a trip alone by air to Paris, studied maps and weather charts by the score.

For the past eight months, the Lambs have been living on the shore at Laguna Beach under the same conditions they expect to face on their long water trek.

"Don't worry about us," laughed young Lamb as he and his wife paddled slowly seaward. "Maybe some day we'll write a real book about going around the Horn."

And they headed slowly out by Point Loma toward the Coronado Islands.

Liquor Advertising Forbidden in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The intention of the Liquor Control Act in Ontario is that no encouragement be given to the purchase of liquor, it was recently pointed out by the Ontario Premier, Mr. G. S. Henry, to a deputation asking that liquor advertising be permitted in Ontario. The Province can control publications printed in Ontario, he continued.

Should liquor advertising be allowed, the Province would receive approximately $100,000 revenue, the deputation maintained. Unfair discrimination against publications printed in this Province was charged, as many United States publications, printed in this country on account of the tariff, are printed in Montreal on account of Ontario laws.

Neat Appearance Gives You Poise

A reputation for neat appearance need not burden your purse. You can easily press your own clothes with the aid of the EZY SLIDE Pressing Cloth. It makes ironing remarkably smoother. No scorching or sticking. No need to wax iron. Makes clothes look tailor-pressed. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Mailed Postpaid 50c

EZY SLIDE PRESSING CLOTH

Ezy Slide Pressing Cloth Co.
317 Main St., Cincinnati, O.
Dealers and Agents Wanted

YOU'LL ★ KNOW WHAT COMFORT MEANS

You've got a right to demand comfort above all else when you're away from home. And Allerton's facilities for providing it are unique. We don't stop with a pleasant room and excellent restaurants. All three Allerton Houses have unique club facilities and a friendly congeniality. Single rooms from $2 daily, $10 weekly.

ALLERTON HOUSE, *for Women,* LEXINGTON AVE. at 57th Street. FRATERNITY CLUBS BUILDING, *for Men and Women,* MADISON AVE. at 38th Street. ALLERTON HOUSE *for Men and Women,* 143 East 39th Street.

ALLERTON CLUB RESIDENCES
New York

The name is the big little thing on bedding

YOU SEE so many kinds and types of bedding advertised often at such low prices! It might be bewildering to choose if you didn't know "there is scarcely anything that someone cannot make a little worse and sell a little cheaper."

The name "Paine" on bedding stands for that priceless boon—sound rest—so why take chances. Especially as you can buy an

All S. American Horsehair
MATTRESS
Custom Made in Paine Shops

Twin Size $26.25 35 lbs.

Full Size (45 lbs.) $33.75
—the lowest price in Boston we believe for equal quality. Equal value in Hand-Made Box Springs

And a price we are able to make only because we anticipated our requirements in horsehair liberally before the market advance.

The comfort of Paine bedding is built in as a result of life experience in making fine bedding. Every piece is made to user's specifications—the hand work of specialists. It lasts longer and is therefore more economical.

Our sunlit shops on the premises are open at all times for inspection. See how Paine bedding is made. Visitors are welcome.

PAINE Furniture Company
81 Arlington St., Boston

Fascists Bring All Industries In Syndicate Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

a virtually accomplished fact; not so for the workers.

Before the Fascist revolution, the Socialist unions enjoyed a predominant position, but not a monopoly of working class representation. Over against them stood the White (Roman Catholic) Organization and the growing National (Fascist) corporations. To this multiplicity of trade unions the Fascist Government put an end, not by abolishing any existing union but—a subtler means to the same end—by according legal recognition to one type of union only, and making all effective action on the part of any union dependent on such recognition.

It should be noted that when the Fascist Trade Union Bill was passed by the Italian Chamber of Dec. 12, 1925, the Socialist and other opposition parties with their respective labor unions were still in existence. Which unions were to be so recognized was theoretically undetermined and the Fascist corporations were not specifically mentioned in the bill. But that they, and they alone, would be the beneficiaries transpired from the conditions laid down for legal recognition, namely, that the recognized unions be directed by persons of "assured national faith" (in other words, that they should be loyal Fascists), and that, moreover, they owed no allegiance to international organizations. The Socialist, Roman Catholic and Communist bodies were thus clearly ruled out.

Fascists Get Control

When this bill was passed, the Fascist corporations were already powerful and included about 3,000,000 enrolled members. Their position had been strengthened by the so-called Pact of Palazzo Vidoni, whereby the Confederation of Industrialists and that of Fascist corporations agreed to consider each other as the only authorized representatives of capital and labor in industry. This pact practically placed in the hands of the Fascist corporations that monopoly in the labor movement which they have uninterruptedly enjoyed since the end of 1925.

The Trade Union Bill became law on April 3, 1926. The main features of this act, defined by Signor Mussolini as "the most daring innovation and therefore also the most revolutionary," of all the measures put forward by his government, may be summarized as follows:

Employers' syndicates, in order to be legally recognized, must be formed of persons employing at least one-tenth of the workers of the category in question, and workers' syndicates of at least one-tenth of the said workers. Once a syndicate is legally recognized, it becomes the sole authorized representative of the whole class of employers or workers of its particular category within its district, including those employers or workers belonging to the same category but not registered as members.

Every worker or employer, whether a member of the syndicate or not, is obliged to pay an annual contribution to the syndicate—in the case of workers, this sum is not to exceed the equivalent of one day's wages, to be deducted from the pay at source, and in the case of employers to the equivalent of one day's total wage-sheet expenditure. In return for their legal recognition, syndicates undertake to provide for the welfare, culture, and moral and national education of their members.

Control Over Syndicates

Membership in syndicates is open to all citizens who have reached the age of 18, and have always given evidence of good moral and political conduct from the national viewpoint. The elections of the officers of a syndical association is not valid unless it be approved by the Minister of Corporations, or in certain cases by the Prefect. Such approvals are revocable, and the activities of the syndicates are under the control of the Government. The Government also has the right, in case of serious events, to dissolve the board of a syndicate and appoint a special commissioner, while in graver cases recognition may be revoked. Recognition of a syndicate is effected by royal decree; recognition, however, may be refused whenever it appears inopportune for reasons of a political, economic or social nature.

Other non-recognized syndicates may continue to exist as de facto organizations, but have no legal status, and consequently no rights and responsibilities. Only recognized syndicates can negotiate collective contracts of labor, which are applicable also to those of the same category who are not members of the union; these contracts must be rendered public like ordinary laws. Only the recognized syndicate can go to the labor courts, whose deliberations hold good for all those of the category, even if they are not members of the recognized body.

Guarantee Fund Started

The new law sanctioned the annulment of the single agreements which established working conditions inferior to those fixed by the collective agreement, and imposed the constitution of a guarantee fund, to insure adequate compensation for damages in case of violation on the part of professional associations of the obligations assumed under the collective agreement. Inasmuch as the contracts made by the recognized syndicates apply obligatorily to all workers of the category, whether members or not, the difficulty that would be caused by employers who, in order to escape the obligations of collective agreements, remain outside the employers' association is avoided. Compulsion under the Fascist Syndicates Law is, in a word, general.

The most original feature of the Act of April 3, 1926, is the establishment of special labor courts, known as the Magistracy of Labor. When a labor dispute arises, attempts at conciliation must first be made by the syndical associations and then by the Ministry of Corporations. Only when this procedure fails, is the dispute submitted to the labor courts for final settlement. A special labor section has been attached to each of the 16 ordinary appeal courts of the realm, composed of three magistrates and two citizens, the latter chosen from a panel consisting of persons residing in the district in which the court has jurisdiction, and known to be experts in the problems regarding production or labor.

When a case comes before the Magistracy of Labor, the president of the court must make a final effort to solve the dispute amicably before opening legal proceedings, and during the course of these proceedings he must renew the attempt every time he sees a favorable opportunity.

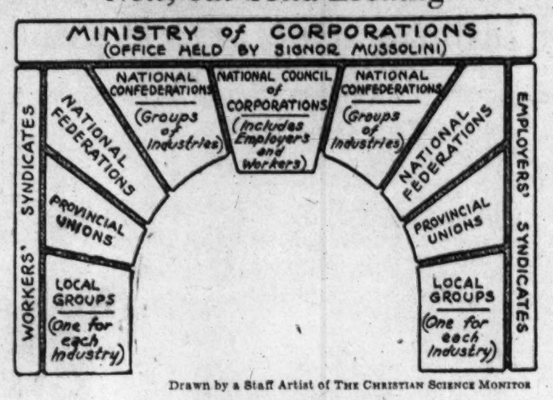
The Ministry of Corporations always appears before the labor courts together with the representatives of workers and employers. The court decides according to legislation, where it exists, the Labor Charter, or, failing either, according to custom and equity. The Magistracy of Labor is, indeed, primarily an equity court. The decisions of the court are binding, and the employer or worker who refuses to abide by them is liable to imprisonment from one month to a year as well as to a heavy fine.

Strikes Forbidden

As a corollary of the establishment of the labor courts, the act of 1926 forbids strikes and lock-outs. Severe penalties are imposed on those who break the law, which are heavier in the case of ringleaders and promoters of suspensions of public services and of strikes or lock-outs proclaimed with the object of exercising pressure on the Government or other authorities.

The mechanism of the corporative state is based upon the syndicates. In every province employers and employees form separate syndicates according to their vocational categories or classes. The same syndicates of the various provinces form the national syndicates. These syndicates are in turn grouped into larger separate associations of employers and employees known as federations, and all the federations are regrouped by categories to form 12 national confederations, six of employers and six of employees, representing the six main branches of economic activity—industry, agriculture, commerce, banking, land transport and inland waterways, maritime and air transport. There is a thirteenth confederation of professional men and artists. It is the bringing together of the representatives of the employers and of the employees that is the peculiar characteristic of the corporation, and thus enables the National Council of Corporations to act as a national economic general staff working under the executive powers of the Minister of Corporations.

New, but Solid-Looking



Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Arch of Corporative State

Structure Illustrates Basis of Signor Mussolini's New System of State. On the Left of the Arch Are Built Up the Workers' Syndicates, Local at the Foot, Rising to National Federations and Group-Confederations. On the Opposite Side Are the Employers' Syndicates, Rising in Similar Fashion. The Two Sets of Syndicates Only Fuse at the Top in the National Council of Corporations, and Above That, the Ministry of Corporations.

Belgium's History Shown In Collection of Stamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—At Canada's Foreign Relations Exhibition here a unique collection of postage stamps, coins and banknotes from France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and other countries is on view. The stamp collections in particular are of unusual interest. The Belgium collection depicts a vivid story of Belgium's agitated history.

Each issue tells a tale of Belgium's progress, its union, then the disastrous years of war, and invasion, and the age of Belgium's recovery and industrialization. In the Italian collection are many specimens dating to times prior to United Italy, and it is representative of the country's eras. Germany has provided beautiful specimens of Meissen china, many colorful objects of art are exhibited by Denmark. A keynote of gay and smart color is found in Poland's booth.

Events Tonight

Harvard University: Annual reception to new students in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Faculty Room, University Hall, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—"Music in the Air," 8 p. m.
Hollis—"Inspector Charlie Chan," 8:30 p. m.
R. K. O. Keith's—"Emperor Jones," 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 10:00 p. m.
Fenway—"I Loved a Woman," 12:55, 3:52, 6:49, 9:46 p. m.
Paramount—"I Loved a Woman," 1:01, 3:55, 6:31, 9:27 p. m.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Faust," 8:15 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: Talk on Children of Scandinavia with pictures, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Theaters

Colonial—"Music in the Air," 2:00, 8 p. m.
Hollis—"Inspector Charlie Chan," 2:20, 8:20 p. m.
Fenway—"I Loved a Woman," 12:55, 3:52, 6:49, 9:46 p. m.
Paramount—"I Loved a Woman," 10:05 a. m., 1:01, 3:55, 6:31, 9:27 p. m.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Madame Butterfly," 2:15 p. m.; "Trovatore," 8:15 p. m.

Federal Moneys Give Impetus To Public Ownership

Marked Trend Toward Municipal Electric Plants Told at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 29—The greatest impetus municipal ownership has ever had in this country is now being given to it, commented Dr. Carl D. Thompson, secretary of the Public Ownership League of America, at the opening here yesterday of its biennial public ownership conference.

"The present willingness of the Federal Government to make loans to cities and towns to help them in establishing their own plants furnishes a tremendous encouragement to municipal ownership," he said.

"A thousand cities are standing ready to go forward with municipal plants, either building new ones, enlarging old, or acquiring properties. Many communities have their applications in already.

"Great aid has come to the movement by the position the Government has taken that it will give money even when there is a competing plant in the community. Had the Government refused to lend its help to the establishment of a municipal plant which a city wanted, because a private one was there already or potentially so, the power companies would have largely blocked off public ownership.

"The economic pressure of the depression, the favorable inclination of President Roosevelt, of Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and others in authority, have speeded our cause.

"Most of the anticipated expansion of municipal ownership will be in electric plants. That is where cities can get the quickest results. Many will acquire their waterworks, though 90 per cent of the cities already own them. A few, especially in the gas districts, are moving toward municipal gas plants."

Reviewing the status of municipal ownership today, Dr. Thompson reported there were 7853 municipal waterworks plants in this country, 2819 municipal electric light plants, some 200 gas companies, and three or four municipally owned street car lines.

The city street car systems, he added, had stood up very well through the depression, particularly those in Detroit, Seattle and San Francisco. While they had had their difficulties, he said, they had kept their fares lower than the average for the country, had paid better wages than most of the private street car lines, and had given good service.

As notable instances of support for municipal enterprise, received or expected from the Federal Government, Dr. Thompson mentioned $22,000,000 obtained by Los Angeles and $7,000,000 anticipated by Seattle for improving their electric supply.

"The coming of President Roosevelt into power has greatly stimulated our cause," declared Mr. James Andrews, mayor of Kewanee, Ill., and president of the Illinois League of Municipalities. "It appears to us that the whole setup of the National Government as far as it affects this question is for public ownership of municipal utilities.

"I believe the people are rapidly moving toward municipal ownership and that we shall see a great advance made in the next decade."

Motion Pictures

'I Loved a Woman'

At the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, the new feature film is "I Loved a Woman," with Edward G. Robinson, Kay Francis and Genevieve Tobin. The story has certain topical analogies which may help it in popular appeal. John Hayden (Mr. Robinson), æsthetic son of a pork packer, marries Martha Lane (Miss Tobin), daughter of another, planning a career of benevolent industrial despotism. Along comes Laura McDonald (Miss Francis), with operatic aspirations. John finances her training, with the result that you have guessed. Laura believes in ruthlessness, and passes on her theory to John, who from a well-meaning æsthete is transformed into a wicked meat baron. Finally he loses both his diva and his wife and goes to Athens to wander in his mind.

The story had possibilities, which have been badly missed in the direction and the acting. The motivation is completely implausible, which may be why the acting is entirely without conviction. Mr. Robinson and Miss Francis are miscast, and Miss Tobin is Miss Tobin. There is a feeble attempt to achieve unity by having Hayden begin and end in Athens; but it doesn't matter.

L. A. S.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday, followed by showers Saturday night; not much change in temperature; gentle shifting winds, mostly south to west.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness; showers Saturday night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Fair tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness; showers Saturday night; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds and fair weather tonight, becoming overcast Saturday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Standard

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City,	60	82	Miami, Fla.	82	84
Bismarck	52	72	Minneapolis	50	70
Boston	60	66	Montreal	66	78
Buffalo	54	66	Nantucket	64	74
Calgary	44	70	New Orleans,	78	88
Charleston	78	88	New York	60	78
Chicago	50	68	Norfolk, Va.	74	88
Cincinnati	58	70	North Platte,	58	78
Denver	58	78	Philadelphia,	60	76
Dodge City,	62	76	Phoenix, Ariz.	74	102
Eastport, Me.	52	64	Pittsburgh,	56	72
Hatteras	62	84	Portland, Me.	56	64
Honolulu, T.H.	76		Raleigh	74	90
7 p.m. Sept. 28		82	St. Louis	60	70
Helena, Mont.	54	80	Salt Lake City	62	84
Huron, S. D.	54	74	San Francisco	58	74
Jacksonville,	74	86	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	82
Kansas City,	60	76	Seattle	52	62
Key West	82	82	Tampa	74	90
Los Angeles	58	70	Washington	52	78
Memphis	68	84	Williston, N.D.	52	70

A—9 a. m. Sept. 29.
B—Maximum Sept. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 7:26 p. m., Saturday 8:08 a. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:06 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Talk; piano	The Mirth Parade	Skippy sketch
5:15	Ash's Orchestra	Y. W. C. A. talk	Vera Van; orches.	Hits and Encores;
5:30	Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	All American Boy	pop. phonograph
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Os	Jack Miller; orch.	records; shop. n.
6:00	Air Queen; songs	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	Rangers sketch
6:15	King's Orchestra	records; talks	Vocal; organ	Football Reporter,
6:30	Reports; talk	News; soloist	Black and Blue,	H. V. Kaltenborn,
6:45	Lowell Thomas	"Weather Man"	sketch; orchestra.	Reports; news
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Comedian; quartet	Myrt and Marge	Cosmopolitan Trio
7:15	Treasure Island	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill	Dance program
7:30	Dramatic sketch	Pickwick sketch	Orchestra; quartet	Reisman's Orches.
7:45	Gleason Archer	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Dramatic sketch
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Jessica Dragonette;	Vocal trio; orch.	Popular soloists
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra	Cavaliers Quartet;	Edwin C. Hill	Rachmaninoff's
8:30	"Moe and Nell"	piano due; Rosa-	Julius Tanner;	Concerto C minor
8:45	Red Davis sketch	rio Bourdon's Or.	Ethel Pastor; or.	Conner's Orchestra
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Fred Allen's Revue;	Irvin Cobb; orch.	Organ recital
9:15	tra; Leah Ray	Roy Atwell; orch.	Threads Happiness	Gallagher band
9:30	Phil Baker; quartet;	Clark, Herrick;	All America Fool-	Reports; news
9:45	vocal duo; orchestra	Morris; Rakov Or.	ball Show	NRA speaker
10:00	"Possum Hunting,"	The First Nighter,	Negro Guild,	Columbians band
10:15	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Jesse Crawford	Alex. Woollcott
10:30	Marsh's Orchestra	Lum and Abner's	Dramatic sketch	New World Sym-
10:45	Floyd Gibbons	Old-Time Fri. Soc.	Talk, reports, news	phony Orchestra
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Isham Jones and	News Service
11:15	News Flashes	Davis's Orchestra	orchestra	
11:30	Reggie Childs and his	Mark Fisher and	Leon Belasco and	830kc-WHDH-361m
11:45	orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	6:00 Monitor News

Tomorrow's Features

9:45 WEEI, "The Wife Saver," household information by Alan Prescott.
11:00 WNAC, Jewish High Holiday Service; sermon by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort, commentator.
2:15 WAAB, Boston College-St. Anselm football game, from Chestnut Hill.
3:00 WBZ, "Words and Music"; Harvey Hays, narrator; vocal soloists.
3:00 WNAC, Braves-Philadelphia baseball game, reported by Fred Hoey.
6:00 WNBH, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams, commentator.
6:45 WBZ, New England Singing Clubs program, Gil Hamlin, director.
7:00 WNAC, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight," Frederic William Wile
7:30 WBZ, "The World in Review—News Reel of the Week."
7:45 WEEI, "The Optimistic Mrs. Jones," George Frame Brown sketch.
7:45 WBZ, Talk by Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont.
8:30 WEEI, "Sous Les Ponts de Paris": French soloists; orchestra, from Montreal.
8:40 WEEI, Weather, road and fishing forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
9:00 WBZ, "Jamboree"; variety show; soloists; vocal team; Harold Stokes' Orchestra.
9:15 WNAC, Parade of the Champions; Bing Crosby; Raymond Paige's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, "K-7," dramatic sketch based on secret service operations.
9:30 WNAC, "Symphonic Strings," from Montreal, Alexander Chuhaldin, director.
10:00 WBZ, "Milestones with Marconi": dramatic sketch; Frank Black's Orchestra.
10:00 WNAC, Public Affairs Institute; talk, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N.
10:30 WAAB, Willard Robison's Deep River Orchestra; Betty Barthell; mixed chorus.
11:00 WBZ, WLS Barn Dance program from Chicago; soloists; orchestra.
11:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," Dramatic Sketch, from San Francisco.
11:15 WAAB, Columbia News Service, news gathered by Columbia Broadcasting System.
11:30 WEEI, News; weather, road, fishing forecasts by E. B. Rideout.
11:45 WEEI, "Hollywood on the Air"; guest screen players; soloists; orchestra.

Monadnock Region Plans Development

Development of the Monadnock region along economic, recreational and scenic lines is the purpose of an organization just formed by representatives of 23 towns surrounding Mt. Monadnock in southern New Hampshire.

This was announced today by the New England Council. The organization is entitled "Monadnock Region of Scenic New Hampshire." It is divided into seven divisions, real estate, hotels, agriculture, industry, roadside beautification, special events and recreation.

The organization starts functioning at once. It will endeavor to lengthen the recreational season, attract more summer and year-round home purchasers, increase business for local hotels, industries and retail stores, stimulate industry, increase employment, and provide opportunities for young persons to make a living, which will tend to keep them in the region.

Boston Art Notes

Casson Gallery

It seems to be common practice among the galleries to offer group exhibitions. Of late the one-man show is rare. We must be content with seeing two or three works by any given painter, and decide within this limited range his merits. The exhibition by one man has come to be a luxury which few can afford, and which dealers do not care to hazard. The assortment brings more visitors and has greater likelihood of marketing.

At the Casson Gallery in Copley Square there is a very pleasant exhibition. It consists of landscapes and maritime subjects. Such subjects hold interest for larger numbers than do the more recondite ones treated by sophisticates.

Susan Ricker Knox contributes sunny depictions of natives of New Mexico. Robert Strong Woodward portrays the New England landscape. He exhibits a constant curiosity, discovering a variety of ways of presenting the rolling landscape lined with trees and accented with small timber houses. Mr. Woodward casts a silvery light upon his pictures. Another agreeable autumnal scene is by C. Gordon Harris—a luminous, colorful presentation of flat country.

In the adjoining gallery there are prints made by young craftsmen whose names have been unknown to us hitherto. A veiled moonlight scene by R. W. Woiceska is a splendid performance. This etching has a subtle tonal quality which is rarely achieved today. The artist, within the bounds of the medium, shows exceptional sensibility. Another interesting contributor is the architect, E. Donald Robb. There is a simple clarity in his depictions of edifices that is a relief after the excessive romanticism which characterizes the work of so many who specialize in this subject.

We are glad to see new names on the lists. For a while, from the print exhibitions seen in town, we had wondered whether there were more than a dozen craftsmen with material for display.

D. A.

Mother Church Services Radiocast Each Month

The Christian Science Board of Directors announces that the contract for radiocasting the services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, has been renewed for the following year.

Starting Oct. 1, the regular Sunday morning services will be radiocast on the first Sunday of each month at 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., over Station WNAC, Boston. WNAC operates on a frequency of 1230 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 244 meters, with a power of 1000 watts.

New England Camps To Take 4000 for CCC

Monday morning the First Corps Area of the United States Army will start lifting more than 4000 men from the ranks of the unemployed. Speed will mark the enlistment of this quota to complete the New England Civilian Conservation Corps for the winter.

Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner, in command of the district, announced today that everything is in readiness for the enrollment. It is expected that approximately 4000 men now in the camps will not reënlist on Oct. 1.

The "recruits" will be received at 10 stations throughout New England, as follows: Army Base, Boston; Post Office, Worcester; Post Office, Springfield; Federal Building, Hartford, Conn.; 6 Church Street, New Haven, Conn.; Federal Building, Providence, R. I.; Federal Building, Rutland, Vt.; City Hall, Manchester, N. H.; Federal Building, Portland, Maine, and 72 Exchange Street, Bangor, Maine. The state quotas are: Massachusetts, 2188; Rhode Island, 375; Connecticut, 813; New Hampshire, 250; Vermont, 188, and Maine, 375.

Music

'Traviata'

With "Traviata," produced at the Boston Opera House last evening, the Chicago Opera Company returned to a more rewarding branch of operatic endeavor. Mr. Baccolini, conducting, was able to secure a better coördinated performance than we had heard since Monday evening. It was Richard Strauss who remarked that there are no orchestras, there are only conductors; a remark that contains a grain of truth. Not to forget that Verdi's score is less exacting than that of, say, "Lohengrin."

The principal artists of the stage also deserve commendation. Miss Santa Biondo has a charming voice and acts with intelligence. Mr. Arnoldi Georgewsky was an acceptable Alfredo, although his voice lacked resonance and his acting tended to exaggeration. Mr. Lorenzo Cianfrini, the Germont père, was rather stilted, but acted and sang sincerely. The others were adequate and the chorus acquitted itself with credit. The audience, which nearly filled the house, was warmly applausive.

L. A. S.

Hunsaker Starts at M. I. T.

Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, former vice-president of the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation, and internationally known as an authority on aeronautical engineering, arrived at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this morning to take up his new duties as head of the department of mechanical engineering. Mr. Hunsaker succeeds the late Prof. Edward F. Miller.

Gentle Twist of Screwdriver All That Boston Police Need

Armor of Chivalry Opens Seven Doors in Raid on Alleged Gambling Club—Bridge Players Debited With Expenses of Trip

Gently but firmly!

Apparently this is the motto which marks the method of Boston police under the new régime of Superintendent Martin H. King.

Clad in an armor of chivalry unsurpassed since the days when knighthood preened in its finest plumage, two raiding parties of Boston police drove up Huntington Avenue yesterday for a quiet afternoon call at the Elm Club in search of liquor and possible evidence of gambling.

Capt. Perley Skillings of the Back Bay station led the first foray on the premises of the club where police had recently seized slot machines.

Seven stout doors, heavily reënforced with iron, impeded the entrances. Restraining himself from the natural police impulse of resorting to sledge hammers and crowbars, Captain Skillings enlisted the skilled services of a group of workmen. Armed with nothing more formidable than screw drivers the party gained admittance to the club by quietly unscrewing the hinges and lifting the doors aside.

Shortly after the seven doors had been removed, Sergeant John T. MacFarland, personal representative of Superintendent King arrived in one of the numerous doorways. Although rules of admittance to the club are unusually strict, Sergeant MacFarland's search warrant was accepted in lieu of a membership card.

Careful search of the premises revealed no trace of liquor or gambling machines, but even at the expense of being regarded as one of those souvenir hunters who go to unbearable extremes Capt. Skillings took away the seven doors as memento of the afternoon call, citing a law which authorizes police to remove the doors of a raided gambling club which fails to remove them themselves within seven days after being so notified.

Before the police ended their visit and members of the club resumed their bridge game and perusal of afternoon papers, another queer twist in the law popped into the conversation when the owners of the property discovered that they would have to pay the expenses incurred in the visit of the police and the workmen hired to carry off the doors.

Captain Skillings' party did not stay for tea.

Now that police raiding squads have proved the effectiveness of a polished drawing room poise, observers around headquarters anticipate that Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman will add an "Emily Post" course to the Boston police training school curriculum.

Such a step eventually would involve a scrapping of present police manners and methods. Instead of the preëmptory "ticket" for overtime parking which invariably greets the man who stayed too long, the motorist would find tucked under his windshield a neatly embossed "invitation" requesting the presence of Mr. John Driver at police headquarters next Thursday afternoon. The customary "R. S. V. P." augmented by a parenthetic "or else" would add the required service to the otherwise gentle tone of the invitation.

In addition to a course on etiquette, training in the art of bricklaying, plastering and other allied building crafts would be an essential part in the police school classes for raiding squads confronted with the task of restoring a couple of stonewalls and chimney or two which might have to be removed in the performance of their searching duties.

As for the traffic division, the harsh scream of the police whistle would be a thing of the past. When the befuddled motorist enters the wrong end of a one-way street, the arresting notes of something more closely resembling a flute would bring him up with a pleasant start. All of which brings the dozing observer at headquarters up with a start to discover—gently but firmly—it's all a dream!

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Oct. 1

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-525m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

FORT WORTH, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, C. S. T., KFJZ, 1370kc-218m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 43.34m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

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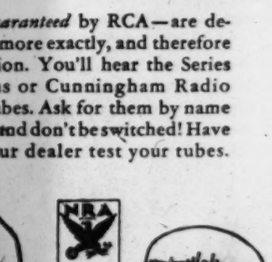
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Shredded Wheat	2 pkg	23c

Deliveries made in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham

Vienna Banker Wins Wide Fame By Wire Artistry

Refuses to Let Handicap Bar Him From Field of Usefulness

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Known as Vienna's sculptor in wire, Mr. Berthold Ordner, a former banker who is now blind, is responsible for some of the most outstanding contemporary artistic work in this city, famed for its artists and ingenious craftsmen.

Mr. Ordner, like many other bankers, was a victim of the post-war economic crisis in Austria. The enterprise with which he was connected failed, and shortly afterward he found himself completely blind.

Unable to continue in the only profession for which he had been trained, his thoughts turned to art, in which he had always been interested. He recalled the famed Vienna galleries which he had visited and the excellent pictures and ivory objects with which his home was decorated.

But with what material could he work? He had no money to pay for having his clay or plaster figures molded in bronze, nor could he equip a studio and get material for working with marble.

Collection of Varied Types

So he had to search about for another medium and he hit upon the idea of using the wire, which had served as a frame work in his first attempts at making clay figures. He has stuck to that material and built up an art of sculpture in wire.

The only instruments he uses are a number of small pincers, his only material is wire of various degrees of malleability. By means of these he has constructed an array of animals, plants and persons, historical and traditional figures and fantastic forms.

His success in giving action, movement and verisimilitude to his sculptures is remarkable. His reproduction of real figures is surprisingly accurate. To a certain extent his occupation is a diversion and an amusement, some of his figures being a bit grotesque and resembling caricatures. Nevertheless his productions have evoked the praise of exacting critics for their conception of form and posing and unusual powers of execution.

Photographs of Works

Among his more valuable "statues" is Joan of Arc. His Siegfried, fighting with the Dragon, which is a still larger figure of iron and copper wire, mounted on a black wooden base, is in the Musee Valentin Hauy at Paris.

Mr. Ordner has made statues of Napoleon, Paganini and Richard the Lion Hearted on a charger with a falcon in his hand. Photographs of his works have been published in Austria, France, Scandinavia, Belgium, Germany, England and America, and his best statues are found in European, English and American institutes for the blind.

One of the finest pictures in the sculptor's house is a painting by Pietro Berretini of the healing of a blind man, and Mr. Ordner told one of his visitors that he also has been healed, because his artistic work has saved him from sorrow and self-pity, and given him the consciousness of being a useful part of a good world in which there are still many things for him to enjoy.

Credit Reporting Concern Bought by Boston Bureau

No more will Boston credit men knot their brows over such ratings as 1C9M3ZS and turn frantically to the deciphering keys in the book of the Credit Reporting Company of New England, for the company, after more than 30 years of service, is no longer.

The purchase of this concern, which has just been made by the Boston Merchants' Credit Bureau, marks another step of progress in credit and collection work in New England, and leaves the Boston field almost entirely to the three-year old bureau. The bureau, which operates on a nonprofit basis, has during the brief period since its inception, proved exceedingly valuable to department stores and other retail businesses needing up-to-date information on rapidly increasing lists of customers.

Auto Fatalities Held Down

Massachusetts cities and towns repeated in July the same high performance recorded in June for the Nation-Wide Traffic Safety Contest, according to reports received today by the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety. Eighteen communities again survived the month without a single fatality, while there were three in Holyoke and 12 in Boston.

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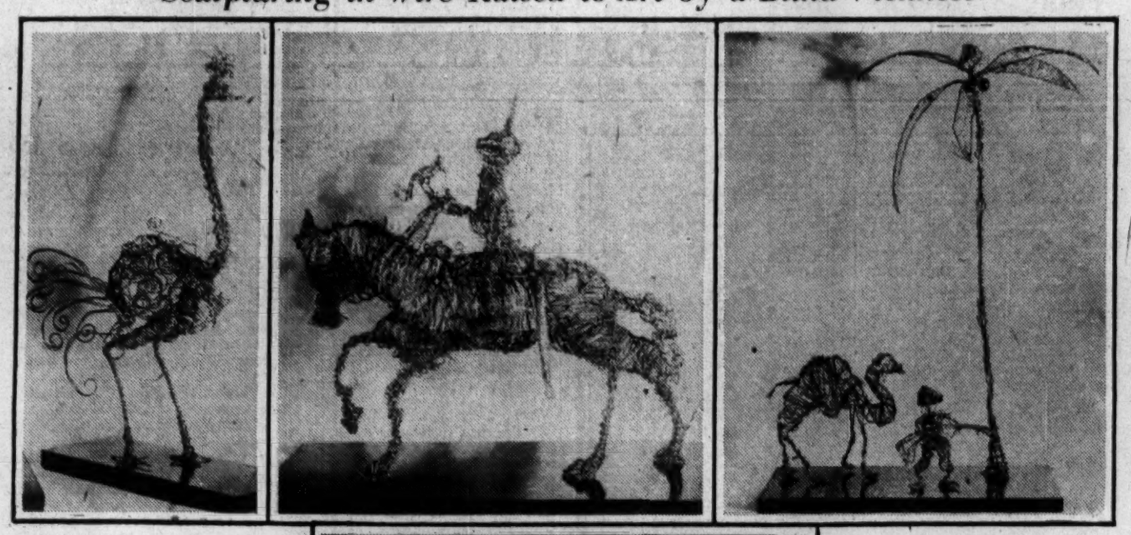
Sculpturing in Wire Raised to Art by a Blind Viennese



Upper Left and Right—The Christian Science Monitor
Upper and Lower Center—By Martin Gerlach, Vienna

Unusual Work Acclaimed by Artists

Upper Left—An Ostrich in Animal Collection. Center—Knight With Falcon. Right—A Traveler in Africa. Below—The Sculptor, Berthold Ordner.

Labor Rumbles Demand for More Than NRA Gives

Green Wants 30-Hour Week; Strikes Over Codes Slow Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—The inevitable disturbances which accompany radical readjustment in a national industrial structure were rapidly increasing in intensity through the entire country today as labor approached a clarification of its new position in the nation at its forthcoming convention.

A rising strike wave involved automobile, steel, silk and leather industries, while Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, served warning on the NRA that unless industrial codes are revised to provide a five-day week of six-hour days he will be compelled to go before Congress at the next session and support a thirty-hour week bill.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the National Labor Board, immediately took steps to check the intensified strike situation by extension of the machinery of arbitration. Selection and organization of regional mediation boards was hastened and it was hoped that another two weeks would see them in operation, thereby relieving the national labor board here of the entire burden of strike settlement.

Soft Coal Strike

The largest strike problem continued in the Pennsylvania soft coal fields, where 70,000 miners were away from their shafts, many seeking to stir up strikes in neighboring counties. Some 10,000 went out when three plants of the Weirton Steel Company shut down. The Ford plant at Chester, Penna., continued closed today as Senator Wagner considered making a direct appeal to Mr. Henry Ford to submit the labor difficulties there to arbitration.

NRA leaders representing both sides of the problem issued a general call for moderation between labor and capital. Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, addressed his plea to industry while Dr. Leo Wolman, chairman of the labor advisory board, and Mr. Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, both urged labor to modify the belligerency of their present attitude.

Imposition of codes of fair competition, rising prices, shorter work hours, higher wages—all the changes which are going on—result in friction between employer and employees. This takes the form of strikes and further expressions of dissatisfaction on the part of organized labor.

Demands Short Week

NRA circles are fully prepared for a stormy Federation of Labor convention when it opens on Monday and see nothing to cause concern in the probability of severe criticism for failure to make wages even higher than they are and work hours even shorter.

Mr. Green delivered his demand for a 30-hour week at the convention of the Metal Trades Department of the Federation meeting here preliminary to the general convention. Expressing the belief that "the slack in employment is not being taken up as rapidly as the people are demanding," he asserted his conviction that "the way to recovery lies through the six-hour day and the five-day week."

At the same time, Mr. Green could not conceal satisfaction at the progress in "organizing the unorganized" which the American Federation of Labor has made in recent months.

The separate unions, however, filed protest at the "federal union" trend, declaring that Mr. Green's campaign was hampering the organization of trade unions.

'Code Strike' Forces Unions in Coal Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 29—Clarification of the "code holiday" strike in southern Pennsylvania appeared today with the signing of contracts covering wages and other controversial phases of the differences between unionized coal miners and members of the Coal Control Association of Western Pennsylvania at a meeting here yesterday. The agreement affects approximately 70,000 miners and more than 60 coal companies belonging to the control association.

Although spokesmen for both sides refused to say that the signing of the contracts, which became effective on Monday, would call a halt to the "holiday," it was indicated by Mr. P. T. Fagan, president of District No. 5 United Mine Workers of America, that "everything will be all right."

Yesterday marked the first time in 10 years of local coal history that representatives of such large producers as the Pittsburgh Coal Company got together with miners' leaders.

Virtual assurance of unionization of all member mines in the Coal Control Association was given by the approval of the so-called check-off system whereby each company will deduct $1 a month from the pay of each employee member of the United Mine Workers of America, on union dues.

Captive mines not producing for public consumption, such as the H. C. Frick Company, were not included in the agreement, however.

Three thousand pickets stormed the gates of Carnegie Steel Company's plant at Clairton, Penna., early today, tearing the clothes from some office workers and molesting millworkers. The strikers' objective apparently was to add the 6000 employees of the plant to the 10,000 steel workers already on strike in the Weirton, W. Va., district.

Weirton Steel Works Closed as 5000 Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEIRTON, W. Va., Sept. 29—All departments of the huge plant of the Weirton Steel Company were closed today with the exception of the open hearth and trip mill, as approximately 5000 employees stayed out on a "holiday" that resembles in some phases that taken by the bituminous coal miners in this same district. According to the men, the "holiday" is the result of a conflict between company and independent unions.

Cause of the strike remained a "mystery" to Mr. E. T. Weir, president of the National Steel Corporation, of which the Weirton Company is a subsidiary. "We are members of the NRA and we have not violated its provisions," he said.

Mr. Long says the walk-out was to force recognition of the Amalgamated Association by the Weirton Steel Company, which, he said, has refused to meet with the union's representatives and will deal only with leaders of the company union.

By the Associated Press

Strike scenes dotted the country from coast to coast today, with these highlights:

Detroit—Henry Ford had labor troubles on his hands. Workers in his Chester, Penna., assembly plant, having gone on strike, motored to Edgewater, N. J., yesterday and started a strike in the Ford plant there. They threatened to proceed to Dearborn to picket. Labor troubles also beset the Richmond, Calif., plant.

Flint, Mich.—The National Labor Board sought a settlement of a strike of several thousand auto tool and die makers in Flint, Detroit and Pontiac.

Philadelphia—Bread became increasingly hard to get as a strike of bakery drivers entered its fourth day.

Paterson, N. J.—A strike continued to tie up the silk industry.

Washington—The National Labor Board was moving to settle many strikes, including the one involving the Ford Motor Company.

New York—Thirty-one hundred knitting workers were expected to return to work Monday as the result of a tentative agreement with their employers.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Who's Got the Button?

Mayor Curley is playing "Button, button" with the campaign button of Candidate Malcolm E. Nichols, says Attorney Frederick W. Mansfield. Only evidently the Mayor isn't playing the same button game that he played when his knighthood was flowering. For, according to Mr. Mansfield, he is not hiding them. He is bringing them out into the open.

* * *

City department heads will not allow workers at City Hall to carry on their lapels any campaign buttons except those circulated by Mr. Nichols. At least this is the charge of Mr. Mansfield, who says that it means the Mayor is a sponsor in the mayoralty campaign for the former Mayor Nichols. He calls it "a Curley-Nichols plot in a fruitless attempt to continue the present régime in power at City Hall."

* * *

Ely Signs on Dotted Line

"Fine," says Governor Ely to a batch of 35 projects submitted by the Emergency Public Works Commission to aid employment in Massachusetts and gives his approval to the list which will mean an expenditure of $3,660,346 if approved by federal authorities. The Government contributes 30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials and will loan the balance to the State as provided under the NRA. The projects would provide about 10,937 months of labor and the direct labor cost will be approximately 35 per cent of the total.

* * *

To Bet or Not to Bet

Rumblings of another battle in Massachusetts on the question of permitting horse racing in the State with pari-mutuel betting were heard at the State House today. First papers in an initiative petition under which the voters would vote on the question will be filed soon at the office of the Secretary of State by a group of Medford citizens.

* * *

But they have got to work hard and fast to obtain the necessary 20,000 additional signatures by December. The Legal Affairs Committee during its last session reported favorably on a bill to permit racing with betting features. The Ways and Means Committee amended this bill with a bill seeking to ascertain the will of the people. This went through the Senate and House to the enactment stage, where it was beaten after a long debate.

* * *

Exclusive Juvenile Début

Bette Louise Ely, granddaughter of the Governor, made her début today. It was probably the most exclusive coming-out affair recorded in society. Only newspaper camera men were invited. It was held at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ely in Brookline. Miss Bette Louise is three weeks old.

* * *

New Code for Candidates

Something significant transpired at the political rally sponsored by the Young Democrats in Faneuil Hall last night. Six candidates for Mayor addressed a gathering, five Democrats and one Republican. The ovation accorded Senator Henry Parkman Jr., Republican candidate, made one of his rivals wonder whether he was in the right hall.

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Candidate Joseph F. O'Connell, preceding Senator Parkman on the platform, remarked, "I thought the young Democrats were operating under the NRA, meaning no Republicans allowed, but I guess the NRA does not apply here tonight." The enthusiastic repsonse to Senator Parkman's speech indicates voters have adopted a new code for candidates. Person and party apparently mean little to overburdened taxpayers nowadays. It's the issue that counts.

Mexico Allows New Air Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Concessions have been granted for two new airplane routes in Mexico. One was extended to Señor Francisco T. Mancilla, president of General Air Service, for a route from Acapulco on the Pacific coast to Oaxaca, from Oaxaca to San Jeronimo, from Acapulco to Uruapan and from Uruapan to Iguala. Mr. Charles C. Baughan, an American, has been granted a concession for a line between Mexico City and Guadalajara, with a stop in Morelia.

New York State Moves to Control City Tax-Box Keys

Banks to Grant Big Loan If State Authorities Will Run City

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—A plan which its backers hold will take New York City through the woods of its financial difficulties, the price of which is that the city surrender control over its tax collections for the next four years, today awaits favorable action by the State Legislature, which is to be called in special session to enact laws necessary for carrying out the program.

The plan, which was passed by both branches of the Assembly last night, was worked out at conferences between city officials, representatives of bankers, and Herbert H. Lehman on Wednesday. Mr Samuel Untermyer, the city's financial adviser, presented the plan to the Board of Estimate yesterday with the comment that he expected it would "mark the beginning of the complete restoration and rehabilitation of the shattered credit of the city of New York."

Upon assurance by Governor Lehman that he would call a special session of the Legislature, the bankers have agreed to advance $18,000,000 for the city's pay roll tomorrow and $7,000,000 toward interest on the bonded debt due next Monday.

The plan contains a provision for the sale of $70,000,000 bonds to provide funds for unemployment relief.

The savings banks and life and fire insurance companies agreed to purchase the $70,000,000 relief bonds, in consideration of the city's dropping its proposal to levy a special emergency tax against the companies.

The plan provides for the setting up of two funds, earmarked solely for redemption of outstanding city securities held by the bankers. One fund, to be replenished by payments on back taxes, which now aggregate $181,900,000, will be used to retire $330,000,000 of short-term obligations.

Taxes during the next four years will be segregated in another fund, against which the bankers will lend money for current needs at 4 per cent interest, a rate of 1¾ per cent lower than that which the city paid on its last loans. It is the establishment of these funds for back and current taxes which will require special action by the State Legislature. Budget applications for the next four years for a reserve fund to meet securities were also demanded by the bankers and provided for in the plan.

To protect real estate owners from advances in taxes, the plan provides that taxation on real estate from 1934 to 1937, inclusive, shall not exceed the 1933 tax roll of $429,000,000 except for increases in debt service and improvements to taxable property.

To encourage payment of back taxes, the assembly last night passed a law reducing the interest penalty from 7 to 6 per cent on arrears paid before next Jan. 1, but increasing the penalty to 10 per cent on all amounts unpaid at that time.

In presenting the plan to the Board of Estimate, Mr. Untermyer made it clear that adoption of the program would not relieve the city authorities from the necessity of enforcing drastic economies in government.

Asserting that, although the budgets for 1933 and 1934 show appreciable progress in the move for economy, there is much more that must be done in the way of economies and in exacting a fairer division from the State of the revenues it receives from the city, Mr. Untermyer continued:

"Unless the program of permanent refinancing is promptly followed by the economies that we promised, it will have proved more of a temporary makeshift than a deliverance for the city."

Ancient Artillery Leaves For Annual Field Day

The artillery is going to sea.

In other words, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company leaves this afternoon on the steamship St. John of the Eastern Steamship Lines, headed for St. John, N. B., where they will attend their 296th fall field day. A parade will be staged from Faneuil Hall to India Wharf at 4 p. m.

Upon arriving at St. John, the Ancients will parade to the Cenotaph of the Canadian World War Veterans where a memorial wreath will be placed. On Saturday evening the annual banquet will be held. Lieutenant-General McLean of St. John, Premier Chilley of New Brunswick, Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon and Mayor James M. Curley are scheduled among the speakers. Lieut. George C. Irwin will command the company on the trip.

Organized Labor Indicates Intent To Weld Its Gain

A. F. of L. Expected to Try and Make All Industry Subservient to It

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Compared to its position six months ago, the American Federation of Labor is looking up but desires to go far higher.

Using statistics made public yesterday, which show 11,000,000 unemployed still in the country, as the basis for expressions of dissatisfaction with the progress of the recovery drive, the federation is planning new demands to extend its already considerable influence over the NRA and consolidate its position in the national industrial structure.

The figures, issued by the federation's statistical bureau show a gain of 815,000 during August, which is the largest since the turn of the tide in April. But in making them public Mr. William Green, president of the federation, pointed out that 11,000,000 are still out of work and predicted that the coming winter will see greater demands made on public and private relief agencies than ever before.

The annual convention of the federation, meeting here on Monday, Oct. 2, will provide the occasion for a definition of labor's future ambitions. What new emergency measures it will recommend are as yet uncertain. Deliberations will start from the premise that delay in the Public Works Administration and evasion of the spirit of the NRA codes have prevented the fullest possible results from the recovery drive.

With this as a basis they are expected to advocate as the only remaining method of saving the situation further concessions to labor, first in the form of more federal relief, and second in an extension of the recognition of labor's rights and authority in the industrial field.

Under the protection of the Recovery Act industries which have been traditionally open shop for decades are already organized. This is strikingly true in the soft coal industry and will presumably be true in the automobile industry before the battle is over, although it will encounter stiffer opposition here than in any other.

This is not enough, however, for the element in the national society which has considered itself maltreated and suppressed for so many years. They feel that their inning has come and there are many within the organization who see the present as an opportunity, not only to establish a fair balance, but to go far beyond and make industry as subordinate to labor in the future as it has been to capital in the past.

Railroads Increase Pay Rolls to Fix Up Trackage and Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 28—Railway operating officials and shippers in conference here today, following the meeting of the Great Lakes Regional Advisory Board, reported increases in employment ranging from 6 to 15 per cent on railroads in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois.

Much of the labor spread, the officials declared, has been made in laying new ties and rails and putting rolling stock in condition to meet the growing demands for transportation. More extensive improvement to tracks, it was stated, depends on negotiations now being conducted to get a more moderate price on steel rails.

What was called a widespread reversal of business trends for the better was reflected in the estimated car requirements for the final quarter of 1933. For the Great Lakes region a 36.3 per cent increase was indicated. Mr. W. J. McGarry of the American Railway Association, Washington, D. C., also reported that the estimated increase in car loadings for the Ohio region is 15.6 and that the same figure holds true for the Mid-West region.

Mr. McGarry said records of the regional boards show that any increase in car loadings in the last quarter of any year has invariably been followed by increased traffic during the next year.

The total number of cars required for the Great Lakes region during the last quarter, he said, is estimated at 287,353, which compares with 215,518 for the last quarter of 1932. It was explained that all but 22,000 cars of the estimate reflects the heavy movement of ore and concentrates.

Pittsburgh Sales Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 29—Nearly every group of retail stores in Pittsburgh showed a sharp gain in the volume of dollar sales in August, according to a survey covering 504 stores made by the bureau of business research of the University of Pittsburgh. These stores reported a gain of 33.9 per cent over July and 36.1 per cent above the same month last year.

The pickup also was shared by wholesalers. Fifty-seven concerns in this field reported a 10 per cent increase in business during August or in July.

Average Tax Rate Drops 30 Cents in Granite State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire's average tax rate this year is lower by 30 cents on every $1000 of valuation than in 1932, it was announced by Mr. Edgar C. Hirst, secretary of the New Hampshire Tax Commission. The figures are $27.70 per $1000 for last year as compared with $27.40 for 1933.

The average rate for 1932 was even lower than 1931, but prior to that time there had been a steady advance in the average rate for several years. Last year's drop was explained by Mr. Hirst as due to the decision of the state government to take over the entire cost of maintenance of trunk line and state roads.

New York Urged by Dr. Butler To Demand Good Government

Deplores Waste, Fixed Salaries, Five-Cent Fare on Subway—Favors Budget Reforms

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Scoring the "odd notion" that good government can be promoted merely by displacing one set of office holders and office seekers for another set of office holders and office seekers, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, at the opening exercises of the 180th academic year yesterday, laid down six specific measures necessary to save the government of New York City "from further shame and disaster."

Good government can only be advanced and made sure, Dr. Butler asserted, "by the vigorous and clear-sighted application of definite principles and by refusing to allow those principles to be abandoned or betrayed by any man or by any group temporarily in official position, no matter what their professions or what their party name."

The measures he recommended for improving the government of New York City are: (1) balancing the budget annually; (2) stopping the "prodigious waste involved in the present system of municipal administration"; (3) amortizing long-term indebtedness for public improvements within the life of the bonds issued to secure them; (4) establishment of all official positions and fixing of salaries by local authorities instead of by the Legislature in Albany; (5) redistributing taxes for support of municipal government so as to relieve the burden upon real estate, and (6) abolishing the 5-cent subway fare.

Discussing his proposal to have salaries fixed by city authorities, Dr. Butler said:

"Nothing could be worse in its consequences, or more unreasonable, than that the city of New York should be required to maintain positions and to pay salaries determined and fixed by the Legislature at Albany, which has nothing whatever to do either with these positions when established or with paying the salaries of their incumbents.

"If and when the Legislature establishes a position and fixes a salary, the salary should then at once become a state charge, and not one to be met by the locality in which the position is set up by the Legislature. It is quite a different matter when the Legislature authorizes a local authority to establish an official position and to pay such salary as that local authority may determine."

Declaring that the "farce of the 5-cent subway fare" had "become a tragedy," Dr. Butler said:

"For every householder, every rent-payer and everyone doing business of any kind in the city of New York there is paid an additional subway fare of approximately three cents which comes out of the pocket of the taxpayer. It has been estimated that a resident of New York who makes two trips daily by subway must, somehow or other, have met for him a charge of nearly $20 a year in addition to the 5-cent fare.

"Were the subway fare so adjusted that our underground transportation system was in the fullest sense self-supporting, the relief to the annual budget would be very great."

'Gold Brick' Sellers Are New Hampshire Farm Bureau Target

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29—"Gold Brick" salesmen are under fire in New Hampshire.

Attacking the door-to-door salesmen who attempted to talk the farmer into buying gadgets of every description, Mr. George M. Putnam, president of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau, outlined a plan yesterday whereby a state committee has been organized to investigate door-to-door, mail order and other forms of salesmanship which have for years vexed the farmers of the Granite State.

The plan as formulated consists of a questionnaire to be sent to every farm bureau member to determine if any losses have been sustained by farmers of the State through door-to-door enterprises which might not bear close scrutiny.

The committee in charge of this activity comprises Mr. Putnam, Mr. George McDuffee, president of the Strafford County Farm Bureau, and Mr. J. Ralph Graham of the Merrimack County unit.

It is Mr. Putnam's hope that the committee will, through the many farm bureau members, compile information showing the exact status of the door-to-door salesman, and point a way toward a curbing of questionable tactics.

Canada's Big Lines Sued by Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Executives of the railroad running trades announce that Mr. John Doull, former Attorney-General of the recently resigned Harrington government of Nova Scotia, has been retained to commence in that Province and cause to be commenced in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island suits against the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Canadian National Railway, for the recovery of wages claimed to have been short paid by the railway companies to their employees in the running trades from Feb. 1, up to the time of suit. Similar proceedings will be instituted in the other provinces.

The men's position regarding these suits is that when the agreement of Feb. 4, 1932, giving effect to the first 10 per cent wage cut expired, it automatically restored the agreement covering the basic wage rates, in the absence of any new agreement between the men and the companies. The companies continued the 10 per cent agreement three months beyond the expiration period, and later put into effect a further 10 per cent reduction from the basic rates. There will be thousands of plaintiffs in each action in every province as every individual's claim will be individually raised, union officers explained.

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

One-Hour Dinner for Six

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY home maker desires to serve her dinners with the least possible sense of confusion and hurry. One of the problems which is likely to confront her is the Sunday dinner which is often served at midday and which threatens to interfere with regular church attendance. During the week the shopping tour, matinee, club or late caller may keep her engaged until too late to make lengthy preparations for the evening meal.

It is not necessary to spend hours in the kitchen in order to prepare an attractive and appetizing meal, and whether there are guests or just the family the hostess is likely to reflect more of the joy and serenity of the home if the preparatory work has been so well organized that there is no last minute hurry or confusion.

The following is an example of a menu in which so much of the preparatory work can be done in the morning or the evening of the previous day that one hour before the serving time is all the time needed for cooking the food and arranging the table.

The recipes given serve six persons.

Menu

Tomato Juice Cocktail
Breaded Veal Cutlets Creamed New Potatoes
String Beans Fresh Vegetable Salad
Hot Rolls Preserves Olives Celery
Fresh Peach Wrinkle With Vanilla
Ice Cream or Whipped Cream

Tomato Juice Cocktail

1 No. 2 can of tomato juice
Juice of two lemons
2 tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
Chill thoroughly before serving.

Breaded Veal Cutlets

2 pounds veal cutlets or 1½ pounds veal steak
2 well-beaten eggs
1½ cups bread or cracker crumbs
Trim the meat; if steak is used cut into serving pieces; dip into beaten egg, and then roll in cracker crumbs. Fry in frying pan, well covered with fat, until brown; cover and let cook slowly for 45 minutes.

String Beans

Stem, break and wash 2 pounds beans; cook until tender; drain. Cut three strips of bacon into small pieces; fry until crisp in one ounce of butter. Pour this over beans and season with salt and pepper.

Creamed Potatoes

Pare eight medium-sized new potatoes; cook until tender; drain. Sift two tablespoons of flour over potatoes; add two cups of milk, two ounces of butter, salt and pepper. Stir well before placing over heat. Cook until the milk has boiled one minute.

Fresh Vegetable Salad

Four tomatoes—peeled
½ cucumber—sliced very thin
1 head of lettuce—cleaned and crisped
1 Spanish onion
½ green mango
½ pint good mayonnaise mixed with a little cream.

Fresh Peach Promise

Peel and slice eight medium-sized peaches; place them in a shallow glass or granite cooking dish. Cover with two cups of sugar; let stand until a juice has formed. Place in the same dish a batter made from two tablespoons of butter, one egg, one fourth cup milk, one eighth teaspoon salt, two teaspoons baking powder and three fourths cup flour. Bake about forty-five minutes in a medium oven. Allow to cool while finishing preparations for serving. Serve with a dipper of ice cream or two tablespoons of whipped cream.

Preparation

The following preparations may be made in the morning: Mix the cocktail and place in refrigerator; peel potatoes and let stand in cold water; stem and break the beans; wash the lettuce and place on ice to crisp; peel the tomatoes; mix the mayonnaise with cream and place in refrigerator; open can of olives and place in refrigerator in glass jar; break the rolls apart and place in a paper sack ready to heat just before serving time; cut butter into serving squares, and make the dessert according to recipe; place in refrigerator until one hour before serving time then bake while the other food is cooking. It will cool sufficiently while food is being served.

Cooking and serving this one-hour dinner is an easy and enjoyable task and the careful planning enables the hostess fully to enjoy the meal which she has prepared.

The Recipes

on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

"Without the Makings"

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WOMAN called on me the other day and brought with her a schoolgirl, her grandchild, who was wearing one of the prettiest, most becoming little dresses I ever saw. I congratulated "Grandma," for I knew that she must have made the dress; it was too obviously the result of painstaking care, with its daintily embroidered blouse and its evenly plaited jumper skirt, to have been the product of a shop.

The woman's reply to my admiration of the dress was characteristic of her attitude toward every task which she has encountered since she left home at the age of 12 to "work out" and earn her own living. She said, "Well, I wanted 'Teenie' to have a pretty dress to begin school with, but I didn't have the makings of anything very nice, so I just took what I had and let my work make up for what I couldn't buy."

All through her life this woman's work has been making up to her for what she couldn't buy, and it has given to her a happy, self-reliant philosophy which one can never purchase.

* * *

One day she told me of the pleasure she used to derive from surprising the family for which she worked by rising early on Monday mornings and having the washing all out on the lines when they appeared for breakfast. "It was great fun to see how surprised and pleased they were—you see it was a pretty big washing, and there were no washing machines in those days."

To an unacquainted observer it would seem that this woman had not had the "makings" of a great deal of pleasure. She would like to have had more "schooling," but by the time that she had earned and saved money enough so that she could afford to go to school, she felt that it would be better for her to help a younger brother and sister to acquire what had not come to her in an educational way, and so she furnished the wherewithal for both of them to go through college. It sometimes seems to her that "they're not half as happy as they ought to be—I know they're not as happy as I am—perhaps it is because they have everything that they want and I have to work for what I have."

* * *

Now, after years of hard work, she is taking care of two grandchildren, and is "so glad" that they are with her.

I often wish that this woman would call on me every day. Her cheerful philosophy and pleasant smile are always welcome, and she never fails to leave some thought with me which requires a good bit of meditation. Yesterday she "dropped in," with some hot biscuits for my luncheon, saying, "I knew you were alone and wouldn't be likely to be doing much baking, so I just put an extra tin of biscuits in my oven for you."

* * *

As we stepped to the door she said, "Did you see that big car that just went by? That was Mrs. ——. I'm kind of sorry for her; she's so unhappy because she feels that she can't afford to go abroad this winter, as she has for a number of years now." And then, with a bubbling laugh, "Maybe she hasn't got such a cheerful wood fire as I have."

One day I told her that she looked almost as young as her granddaughter. Laughingly she said, "I 'spose I'll be getting some wrinkles some day, but I tell 'Teenie' that, if I do, they'll be smiling ones." They will. She hasn't the "makings" of any other kind.

Drawn by Corbett for The Christian Science Monitor
Two Smart Models in Duvetine Felt

Drawn by Corbett for The Christian Science Monitor
There Is a Shape This Year for Every Head

Berets Take on New Tilts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

BERETS still hold their own in the new autumn millinery in England. The autumn styles are raised at the back of the head, and are made with a pronounced angle drooping well over the right eye. Some, closely fitting the skull like a "mortar-board," are cut with an under peak back and front. Outlining the head at the back is a distinct feature of the present mode, and the back is the favored position for trimming. In place of peaks and loops on the crown of the head, form is achieved by exact design, with purposeful tucks or graduated fold drawn back from over the right eye. An exotic style molds the head at the back and a platelike medallion is placed on the front of the head.

Soft suede effects are fashionable in fabrics, antelope, matt velvet and duvetine, and short furred pelts are also used. These dull surface fabrics are in some cases combined with brilliant materials to tone, or a bright touch is added by the introduction of a feather tuft. All sorts of bizarre trimmings are favored, such as curled tufts, magpie quills, curled ostrich feathers and so on. Short veils are worn and have the effect of softening a hard outline. A pleasing tammy for restaurant wear, made in black velvet, has a beige ostrich feather starting in the center of the crown and after passing under the velvet for an inch or two falls straight over the back. Another hat for a similar occasion is made of velvet petals; half the hat being in black and the other in white.

Velvet velour is new in brimmed shapes. These hats are soft and supple and excellent for English country wear. Brimmed hats have low crowns, some are hard, others soft and creased into shape following the "boater" mold. A little shape that is likely to become popular has a slight brim over the eyes; this is turned up close to the head at the back and trimmed with bright and dull material motifs. Hoods made to imitate fur are very realistic and may well be worn later on with fur coats. There is also a porcupine variety with tufts of feather all over the head.

Millinery generally is in dull and dark shades, to which brilliant touches may be added. For town wear dark brown is as popular as black velvet. The chic tammy or beret has replaced the fez and the military styles worn last spring.

Making Paperlace Pottery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Paperlace pottery owes its name to paper lace. Discarded pickle jars, preserve jugs and glasses can be transformed into beautiful vases, incense containers, tea canisters and cooky jars. You can purchase paper lace at the "5 and 10" in the form of doilies and shelf paper. It is perforated, giving to glass or china an embossed appearance. It is as though the design had been cut out or carved out from the background to which it is applied. This new method of "applied art" is decidedly different from ordinary appliqué. You can achieve bits of pottery that rival in beauty pieces of Chinese ceramics through proper color combinations with the use of quick-drying lacquers in color as well as gold and silver.

For this fascinating work you will need an assortment of paper lace, liquid glue, a set of small brushes, a can of quick-drying white lacquer, a can of water white or clear uncolored lacquer, a can of lacquer thinner, tubes of oil paints in the primary colors, a paper of gold and one of silver bronze powder, a small pair of sharp scissors, and some clean rags. The primary oil paints in tubes, enable you to mix up in combination with the white quick-drying lacquer as many colors as you desire in soft pastel shades.

Select the glass foundation that you are going to use in evolving your first piece of paperlace pottery and see that it is clean and free from lint.

The best motifs for paperlace pottery are found in paper lace doilies. With sharp scissors, carefully cut out these little perforated designs. Spread your work table with a sheet of newspaper, and on it place the cut-out motifs or designs.

To make the colored lacquer, place a little of the white lacquer in a saucer, and into it squeeze a bit of oil paint from the tube—not too much because you want your colors soft—then add a little of the clear water white lacquer and mix thoroughly. Apply one coat of this lacquer to the motifs, carefully covering each one. Let them lay on the newspaper until they are thoroughly dry, which takes from 10 to 15 minutes, and run a paper knife under them from time to time to keep them from sticking to the newspaper.

Background and Color Combinations

For a background color for your glass jar, choose a plain color or gold or silver. If you choose one of the last two named, the way to prepare this lacquer which has a marvelous endurance is as follows: Place a little clear water white lacquer in a saucer, then add to it a bit of the gold or the silver bronze powder, mixing thoroughly, taking care to use enough of the bronze powder to make a lacquer which is as thick as the colored lacquer. It is better to get it too thick than too thin. If too thick, reduce to the proper consistency with the lacquer thinner.

Apply the background color evenly. When this first coat is dry, give another coat, it will add greatly to the finished appearance of the vase. When the background color is dry, you are ready to apply the design, which should be a contrasting color. Some effective combinations are: A gold background with pale blue design; a black background with silver design; a pale turquoise blue background with a soft Chinese pink design; and a deep purple background with a pale lavender design.

If you want an incense container that is unusual, bring it out in Moonlight and Roses in this way: Paint the background pale blue and the design in silver; when the motifs are dry, paint over the silver all but the outer edge with a deep red rose color, leaving just enough of the silver to peep through. When your decoration is on, lightly run your brush, touched with the deep red rose, throughout the pale blue of the background color. This is done only after all your decoration is in, and before you put on your coats of glaze.

Applying Designs to Background

When you have an assortment of motifs cut out, begin planning just how you are going to apply them to your background color by arranging them on your table, then see how you can fit them to your base before actually doing so.

With your background color in, the design colored and set, begin to apply the decoration. Turn the designs face down on a clean piece of newspaper, spread on a coat of glue, and apply the decoration to the jar, using a well-dampened cloth to press it into place, otherwise it will stick to your fingers. Keep the design covered with the moistened cloth for a second or so, until it has become firmly attached to the base. Continue in this manner until the entire design has been placed upon your piece of paperlace pottery.

Finishing Touch

When the piece is dry, apply the glaze, doing it quickly and thoroughly, never for a moment permitting it to run. The glaze is produced by the application of a number of thin coats of the clear, water white lacquer, a half hour intervening between each coat. Three coats are necessary, double that number is even better in that your design becomes more clear cut.

In applying the glaze use a soft camel's hair brush, one that is guaranteed not to shed its bristles. Dip the brush into the lacquer, and press against the side of the container, so that it holds just enough lacquer to give a thin, non-drip coat.

IDAH DIANA EKBERGH.

Book-Ends to Suit the Books

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A YEAR ago someone presented me with a new pair of book ends. It was a good pair, in so far as it was heavy enough to keep the books in place, but for some reason or other it failed to please me. I would rather, I told myself, have kept the plain ends I had used for many years. They, at least, were noncommittal.

The new ends represented two thatched cottages, and cottages had nothing whatever to do with the subject of the books they were to hold in place. I eventually passed them on to a cousin who reads such works as "Green Fields of England," and "A Village on the Thames," and who, I was glad to find, accepted them with alacrity. Visiting her the other day I could not help noticing how much better the cottages looked in their new surroundings, which led me to the conclusion that book ends should, as far as possible, conform to the character of the books they hold.

One ought not, for example, to prop up one's floral editions with butting elephants, or works on industrial research with babies. If the collection is a purely miscellaneous one plain ends should preferably be used, but if there is anything to characterize it, ends should be chosen which will be in harmony.

Realizing the importance of this point, a London bookseller, who is at the moment showing nothing in his window but nautical works, has placed the volumes between book ends of beautifully carved ships. These ships have been made by a craftsman out of teak taken from such well-known vessels as H. M. S. "Ganges," the last sailing-ship to serve as a seagoing flagship, and Lord Jellico's "Iron Duke." In the woodwork a tiny metal plate is inserted giving the history of the ship represented. For historical volumes of the days of the Armada there are book racks with carved ends showing the Elizabethan Galleon in full sail riding the billowy waves; for books on the Pilgrim Fathers there are carvings of the "Mayflower," for the days of Nelson, the "Victory," for tales of Drake, the "Golden Hind," while for sailing yarns there is the famous clipper, "Cutty Sark."

Is it mere sentiment that makes one believe an ocean breeze flutters the pages of seafaring books when they find themselves in such delightful company?

More attention than ever is given the separate blouse. Tunic blouses are worn only with the longer coat. Satin will be a favored material for dressy wear, and sheer woolens are especially interesting when worn with the sports suit. High necklines remain popular—the broad shoulder is accentuated by tucks, shoulder tabs, and capelets, the latter being so constructed as to fit under one's coat without creasing.

Gilets and Blouses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN easy-to-make, double-breasted waistcoat, or a tuck-in blouse, can be fashioned from three 18-inch-square fancy dishcloths, to be found at most of the 5-and-10-cent shops, for the modest price of 5 cents each. These string-colored, loosely woven squares are amazingly like some of the expensive openwork cottons that are proving a popular novelty this season. Moreover, these new-fangled kitchen accessories are either broadly striped or cross-lined with gay, becoming colorings—blue, green, red or yellow—and the weaves and hues are almost identical with those seen in modish dress fabrics.

No pattern is needed for one of these amusing affairs, as one of the trio makes the back of the garment, leaving two for the lapped fronts. The best way is to lay flat on a table the square that represents the back, the top being the shoulder line. On this square lay one of the other dish cloths, with top corners meeting. Join these horizontally for about five inches, thus making one shoulder seam. Leave sufficient arm space, and below this join the two squares, vertically, making the underarm seam. Turn back the surplus material where shoulder seam stops at the neck, forming a long rever. This process is then repeated for the other half.

The simplest and perhaps the most effective arrangement is to lap the right front in a long bias line to the left side, where it either disappears under the skirt or fastens with a single big button. For a double-breasted waistcoat, the two sides overlap at any becoming point and there are buttons on each side of the front, carrying out the typical double-breasted effect.

The buttons should be made a feature of such a waistcoat, matching in color the stripe in the hemp-tinted, loosely-woven cotton. If one wishes deep cuffs to accompany such a waistcoat, an extra 5-cent dish cloth will provide the necessary material, to be cut straight or diagonally, as one prefers. Buttons matching the front closing are worth the small additional expense.

Incidentally, there are other gay accessories easily made from these obliging little squares, which come in canvas weave and imitation crochet stitch. Two of these eighteen-inch dish cloths, for example, carefully pieced in the colored stripe, will make a long bias strip suitable for an ascot scarf, narrow of back and broad of ends. The two corners remaining on each square can be used as cuffs to match the scarf. In making such accessories a narrow, machine-stitched hem is the best finish, though a hand-sewn edge will lie sufficiently flat if well pressed.

Hint for Knitters

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

When increasing by adding stitches at the end of a row, always knit into the *backs* of the extra stitches and the first stitch of the main work. For instance, if you have added five stitches, knit into the backs of six. This will give the fabric a firm injust as easy to purl into the backs of the extra stitches when increasing in a purl row of stocking weave, thus avoiding an uneven appearance in the work.

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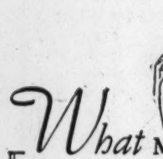

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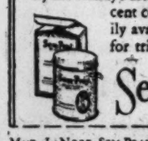

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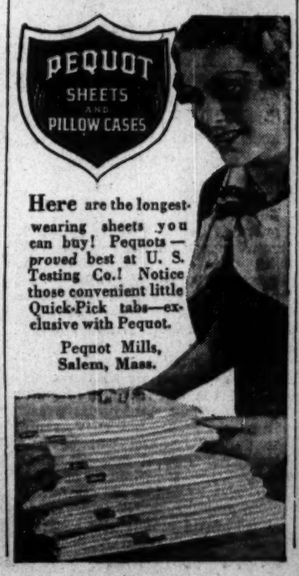

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FEW women have the time these days, and even fewer have the art, to prepare hash the way Prudence Corned Beef Hash is made. As Prudence is all ready to heat and eat, you can reward your family with a dish fit for a king—in a jiffy *and* with utmost economy.

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It takes only three minutes to serve Prudence Hash piping hot, crusted a golden brown, savory, appetizing, hearty—a dish that delights every one in the family. And a man's-sized serving costs only six cents!

Please, for your own sake, don't just ask the grocer for "hash"; ask *for Prudence* by name.

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Ready to Brown
CORNED BEEF HASH

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This delicious, nourishing milk-drink makes a big hit with guests
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THE next time you have visitors serve them Cocomalt in milk—the delicious chocolate flavor milk-drink. Nutritious, wholesome, refreshing—it makes an instant hit with everyone. And you can serve Cocomalt freely—for it is in keeping with your highest principles and ideals.

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Of course Cocomalt isn't just a "party" drink. Hundreds of Monitor readers drink Cocomalt in milk regularly at meals and between meals. It's such a delicious and nourishing milk-drink. And how children love its smooth, creamy, chocolate flavor! There's no problem to get youngsters to drink milk when you mix it with Cocomalt. They can't get enough of it!

Furthermore, Cocomalt adds 70% more food-energy to milk when made as directed. Every glass a child drinks is equal in food-energy value to almost two glasses of plain milk.

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Cocomalt comes in powder form, easy to mix with milk, hot or cold. ½-lb., 1-lb. and 3-lb. family size. Sold at all grocery stores. Or send coupon and 10c (to cover cost of packing and mailing) for generous trial can. R. B. Davis Co., Hoboken, N. J.

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Cocomalt is a scientific food concentrate of sorrosa, skim milk, selected cocoa, barley malt extract, flavoring and added Sunshine Vitamin D.

The Home Forum

On a Hill Far From Middlebrook

AROUND the last weary turn in the road, directly above the winking chain of green lakes and the sprawling Indian village, with its toy houses and white dolls' church—up here, as you begin to think that the road can have no end, you swing around a giant pine tree and you come to the top of the world.

The top is not what you expect at all. Beyond the pine tree, the rough, sheer mountain has suddenly flattened out into a brown plateau, rolling, lonely and vast. It is far from Middlebrook, far from the little world that hums and buzzes contentedly about our lily pond at home. Out to the north, east, west and south it stretches, out to the blue sky on every side, until you feel that there is nothing beyond; that this new world, hanging close to the sky, ends there at the horizon. Ride past that last rim of poplar trees, that last ridge of grassy range, and you must fall off into deep-blue space. You are alone here, above everything. The world ends at the horizon and life up here is like that—it goes on as it always has since Grandpa O'Shea found the plateau, close to a hundred years ago, in the old Indian days.

* * *

In the great ranch house of square-hewn logs that Grandpa O'Shea built with his own hands, and extended in every direction as the mood seized him, the morning comes early. The round little Chinese cook announces its arrival by a fierce hammering on a triangle of steel, and not many minutes later we have finished our four mighty slabs of home-cured bacon and three eggs apiece and are in the saddle. We are going to ride out to the edge, out to the horizon, and look down beyond, from a certain special point, which we have known these many years.

But on the way, as we gallop out to the east, where the sun is just topping the rim of the range, the grandson of Grandpa O'Shea swerves his roan over to the left, to the pasture land past the main irrigation ditch. We do not pause to ask questions, but follow the young master of the O'Shea acres, who has evidently seen something important, who can tell the name of a horse at a mile's distance. Young O'Shea has seen a black speck on the range and beside it a smaller speck on the ground; and, as we approach, we see that it is a mare and her colt, not half-a-day old yet. Colts, says O'Shea, must stand on their own feet before their first day is out, and until we can lift him up, that special point out on the edge of the world can wait.

How soft and woolly, how trusting and ridiculously clumsy is a tiny colt, and not so tiny either when you have to lift him up! It takes two of us to put him on his feet and he wobbles there for a few minutes on his absurd long legs, eyeing the world and us with wonderment. Then he is off with his mother as confidently as if he had trod this range for years. O'Shea, watching him proudly, says this little creature will be a mighty plow horse some day.

It is high noon by the time we reach the edge of the range and look down on the other side; the sun is blistering, the crows roost moodily in the shade of a cottonwood and only the crickets are awake, with their sleepy song of summer and sunshine. We tie the horses in the shade and walk out to the very edge of the great plateau, which drops off suddenly here, straight down a thousand feet.

* * *

Directly below us, so close to the bank that we feel we could dive into them, are the canyon lakes—pure green and strung along the valley, as if someone had tossed them down there carelessly, like a string of emeralds. They are hardly bigger than emeralds from this height and beside them the sharper green of the lower ranch looks like a patch not much wider than a handkerchief.

This green of the lower ranch, fed by irrigation water from the sheer gray hills about it, stretches on through the gorge, as smooth as a carpet, and squared off into a neat pattern where timothy meets oats, and oats border on golden wheat. Where they have cut the alfalfa and heaped it into haycocks, the carpet is spotted as regularly as if it had been woven in a loom, and crawling between the haycocks is something that looks like a spider. Young O'Shea says it is a hay wagon with four horses, and those tiny specks on the hillside are sheep and cattle.

We toss a pebble down, but we can't hear it touch the bottom. Yet clinging to the sheer, brown and ragged bluff is our old friend the battered fir tree, shaped like a great umbrella, still hanging on somehow, still living on solid rock, its gnarled roots clutching the canyon wall like ancient fingers. And while we bake in the sun, it is cool down by the fir tree now, in dark shadow.

That is one edge of the great plateau. At the other is the river which winds a thousand miles from the Rockies to the sea. There are pine forests to ride through out there, soft underfoot with timber grass, and purple penstamens throw their little trumpets out in showers from the dry clay banks. Suddenly the pine forest stops and there is nothing beyond us but the mighty trench of the river, curving on far to the north and south, winding to the remote horizon through hills brown and strangely shadowed and unreal as if someone had painted them on canvas—a churned-up welter of brown lumps, kneaded and pounded like dough, and then cut with strange smooth grooves like the marks of giant fingers.

Between these hills the river, far below, looks about a foot wide, brown, thick and slow, like treacle, or caught in the sunlight and gleaming like some boiling, molten metal. The bridge across it is a frail toy. So vast is the trench, so boundless this country, that even this river, which can darken the sea with brown five miles off shore, is lost in it.

On the far side, the Indian farms, little patches of green, cling to the very edge of the river bluffs no bigger than postage stamps—pathetic dots of living growth in this vast, burned-up gash between the mountains, living only so long as a trickle of water comes from the snow far away.

It is grim and grisly and hostile to man, and yet oddly fascinating after you have known it long enough. You grow to love this bare, baking earth, the hot smell of pines in the sun, the creak of old leather and tinkle of bridles, the vivid blue of the sky and the utter whiteness of the little round clouds. It is this sensation of endless space that makes you come back, and back again to the plateau, this feeling of living on top of the world.

* * *

There is another place where we go at night when the moon is full, through the fields, where the sweet perfume of the purple alfalfa blossoms wells up from the ground, and the horses' hoofs slosh through the irrigation ditches. Out to the south we go to a point of rock which seems to hang in midair above the Indian village. In the moonlight all the grimness of the day disappears. The hills are soft patches of blackness, and the snow-capped mountains out to the west a faint line of white in the sky.

Down below, sheer down, we can make out the lights of the Indians' cabins glowing in the darkness no bigger than fireflies, and the pale brown ribbon of the road winding on through the valley. Far off, behind the hills, the roar of the river comes softly, and there is just a whisper of breeze through the pine trees, laden with heavy scent, and the endless song of the crickets seems less like a sound than a part of the silence.

In the cool of the night, when the air is pungent with the biting smell of sagebrush, and the moon hangs close to the shoulder of the hill, and your horses munch the grass in the darkness, you feel more than ever above everything, remote, on top of the world.

And then the gallop home across the open range, under stars so close that you can almost touch them if you rise in your stirrups, with the cool wind in your face and sudden little drafts of cold rolling down the gullies! Whatever speedometers may say, no automobile ever made this speed, no airplane ever swept through the air like a galloping horse on his home range, heading for the barn. And as we thunder across the fields, how friendly are the lights of Grandpa O'Shea's great ranch house amid this vast loneliness, this sweep of moonlight and shadow that rolls on and on to the surrounding ring of stars.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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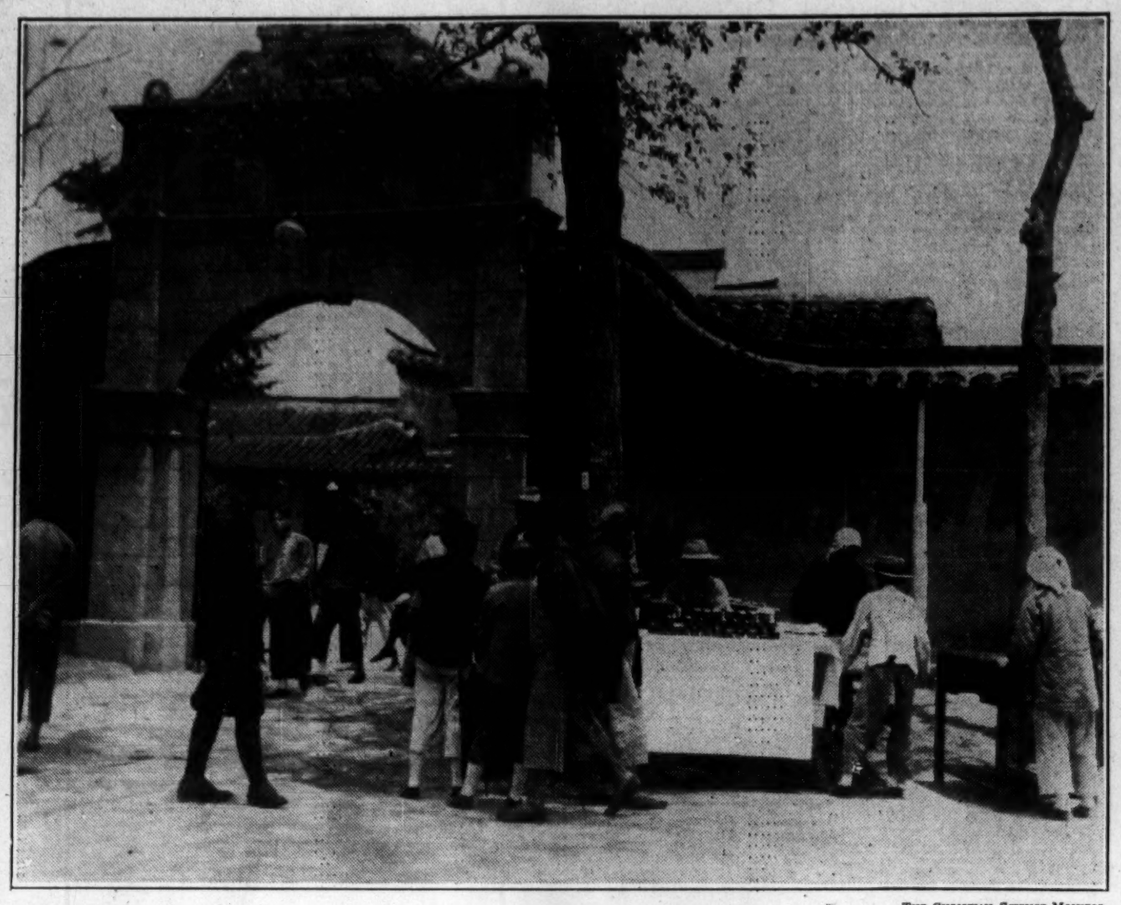

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Entrance to the Temple of the Bubbling Well, near Shanghai, China

The Music of Schubert

Schubert's music is singularly communicative and lovable, and full of a rich, aromatic refreshment and nourishment like ripe fruit. He has the unity, ease, and abundance of supreme genius. Beethoven from his earliest years was electrical, brooding, thunderous; his first compositions were taut and brittle, as he grappled in the dark cloud, to master music and self. In Schubert's nature there was no cleft; his contacts were all sweet and natural, as he was wholly surrendered to love and beauty, one might almost say that he was selfless.

His spring of melody was as radiant as Mozart's, but there was nothing in him of the ethereal prodigy, spinning essential music as the newborn spider spins its thread, to float away upon it on the breeze; he has a comfortable human soil; his well is in the common ground. He is prodigious, yet he is normal. He is all but youngest in a poor schoolmaster's huge family; yet in the hubbub of the life, music pours from him, and even so he is not engrossed. He also thinks and dreams poetically. He kept a diary all his life, not for events but for meditations. He had a genius for poetry and a genius for friendship; and his friends were the poets of the Vienna of his day: bad poets, unfortunately, and bad companions: but he was grateful to them for existing. His mind, rich in alchemic virtue, assimilated all materials to itself; poor verses, if they were seasoned with kindness, passed for good with him; he took the borrowed image, the limping sentiment, the unfulfilled intention, and in his music it grew fresh and round. . . .

To be the world's predestined song-writer, to possess poetry and music, to divine the principles of their ideal fusion—he might have had all this and yet lost half, if he had not also known the conditions and the limits of a practical realization. True, he did not sing professionally, except as a boy; but then he was never to be the exponent of the professional, the concert, song. Music like his no more lives in concerts than pictures in galleries; the concert is a necessary evil. In all his life he gave but one: in that last year when he was beginning to see that evil, too, had to be reckoned with. He sang among his friends in intimacy, for his and for their pleasure, not to produce effects but to evoke experiences; and having been through the mill, he knew what singing should be, could make it the servant, not the master, of the occasion. . . . The song to him was, indeed, more interesting than the sonata, because its weft of words not only added a flavour but prescribed a contour or a development. His musical contribution in the larger instrumental forms was always partly derivative; he borrowed a conventional pattern and with his huge fecundity surrounded and submerged it in floods of sound. But, as soon as he had words to set, there came to him with them the limiting, crystallizing influence which his genius required. No tradition of form served such a case; the form rose fresh, unique, out of the fresh occasion. . . .

The popular Schubert, the Schubert of *Lilac Time* or the common concert programme, is a composer whose works might very quickly pall. If they do not pall, it is because they contain visionary echoes, lost, it may be, on the vulgar ear which cares chiefly for the honey-sweet luxuriant reveller, but, to the more discriminating, a redemptive savour, reminding them of many a serene celestial meditation, many a lonely voyage through strange seas.

Schubert, in fact, begins with the surface of things, but is not, like so many, detained among them; he rivals all his boon-companions in his zest for the simplest and the most ordinary pleasures; but he passes beyond these, and never, as many do, forgets simplicity in subtlety; as the scope of his enjoyment deepens, he still keeps his childlike zest.—From "Toward Peace, and Other Essays Critical and Constructive," by BASIL DE SELINCOURT. (London: Oxford University Press.)

SIX hundred years the dragon has stirred the Bubbling Well, for what else could cause such a continuous disturbance? So say the old monks in their cells. And their robes of scarlet and ocher, of orange and mulberry, sway with the slow rhythm of long patience as they make their regular offering of sunflower seeds to the gods, and keep alight before Buddha their precious tapers in cups of almond oil.

For eight days there will be feasting. Within the temple the feathered smoke of incense rises from sacrificial sticks. Without, balls of pork and chicken, fried over charcoal braziers, fill the air with a fragrance which tempts the country pilgrim, garbed for holiday in his sack-shaped tunic. With a technique born of much practice, he haggles with the vendors over the prices of dainty lard cakes and firecrackers. Brass gongs, concealed behind the draperies of miniature stages on stilts, invite one and all to puppet dramas of emperors and princes, of courtiers and kings.

Festivals increase the responsibilities of the municipal policeman, who marches solemnly up and down before the arched gateway, watching now the merchants and their customers; now the men and the trousered women who have feasted and entered the inner court. The number of visitors is not restricted. No beggars are allowed. It is in excellent condition, this Temple of the Bubbling Well, with its solidly constructed walls and gleaming, colored tiles, tiles probably centuries older than the edifice itself. Situated conveniently near Shanghai and the lovely botanical gardens, its priests are as hospitable as they were when they sheltered British soldiers during the Boxer Rebellion.

At Home With Arnold Bennett

I knew little of France, and though the thought of the new novel which he believed, and I could not believe, that I was now ready to write filled me with alarm, everything else at Fontainebleau was enchantment to me—the forest, the river, the little town, the sedate square little villa safe within its high garden walls. The autumn was a lovely one, slow and warm and golden. In the prim-bordered garden the beds were still gay with flowers which the *femme de ménage* arranged in curiously stiff but charming bouquets . . .

Through those pleasant early-autumn days nothing was allowed to interfere with the regular routine of his work, and so silent was the ordering of the household when, after his daily solitary promenade in the forest in search of ideas A. shut himself into his study that I, on the floor above him, never moved except on tiptoe. Yet it was my careful tiptoeing downstairs one morning for a late bath which, to the alarm of us all, drew him out of the study before his appointed time. Pen in hand, mouth set firm and chin set hard he came—to save his geyser from the dangerous manipulations of an incompetent guest.

In the lovely golden afternoons when his work for the day was done he would sometimes join his wife and me, with John the dog, in walks in the forest—marching stiffly ahead of us when we lingered to gather the . . . gaily-coloured mushrooms which later, in her tiny white-scrubbed kitchen, M. turned into wonderful dishes . . .

As quiet and uneventful as our days were the evenings spent round the salamandre with the aloofly beautiful cat and the dog John—M. busy with her sewing, making and remaking her beautiful dresses: A. reading aloud to us, or, sternly ignoring my misery, insisting that I should read aloud some of my own "stuff" to him. But quiet as these evenings were they were for me the gateway to a new world of literature and art. Until now, in the varying yet narrow circumstance of my life, this world had been beyond my reach. Such taste and feeling as I had for English letters had come not from intelligence but from the deep impression made upon me in my South African childhood by the beauty and simplicity of the Old Testament stories (whose country and people were so like my own): by the spell cast upon me by *The Ancient Mariner* read aloud to me one Sunday morning when all the rest of the world was at church: and by my accidental discovery of *The Vicar of Wakefield*. Later at school in England had come a wider acquaintance with English classics, and a deeper appreciation of my father's insistence upon a just use of words, but no change in the "set" which my mind had taken in childhood. And after leaving school a fatherless wandering life had made my reading so haphazard that much of the best in modern literature was still unknown to me. But here now, in this quiet room, by one of the moderns himself, was the world of modern literature, in France and Russia as well as in England, revealed to me.

And revelation indeed it was. If in Switzerland A. had broken down for me an imprisoning wall, here I was drawn to a hilltop where keen airs blew through new worlds of thought that were mine for the taking. Books were heaped upon me, books were free to me. And as in my own work he would, with a phrase or a word, clear away a difficulty so completely that it afterward seemed strange that it could ever have existed in my mind, so, with a word, would he reveal beauty to me in the work of others where never before would I have seen it.—PAULINE SMITH, in "A. B. . . . a minor marginal note." (London: Cape.)

Water-Lily

Whence, O fragrant form of light,
Hast thou drifted through the night,
Swanlike, to a leafy nest,
On the restless waves, at rest?

Art thou from the snowy zone
Of a mountain-summit blown,
Or the blossom of a dream,
Fashioned in the foamy stream?

Nay,—methinks the maiden moon,
When the daylight came too soon,
Fleeting from her bath to hide,
Left her garment in the tide.

—JOHN BANNISTER TABB, Poems.

Draudzība

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksts)

PATIESA draudzība ir demonstrēta cilvēka brālība. Tādēļ ka tā ir būtiski nesavtīga, tās galvenais uzdevums ir veicināt citu labklājību. Draudzība ir dziļa, tomēr vienkārša; pazemīga, tomēr cēla. Patiesa mīlestība ir draudzības būtība. Jēzus sacīja saviem mācekļiem, "Es jūs vairs nesaucu par kalpiem, jo tas kalps nezin, ko viņa kungs dara; bet es jūs esmu saucis par draugiem, jo visu, ko esmu dzirdējis no sava Tēva, to es jums esmu darījis zināmu." Grieķu vārds tulkotam "draugs" ir philos; un mūsu vards "filantropists" nāk no grieķu, philos, draudzīgi, un anthropos, cilvēks. Šai Svēto Rakstu vietā ir norādīta arī vēl cita patiesa draudzības īpašība, proti, intelligence. Ir pietiekoši patiesi ka, draudzība satura sevī netikai mīlošu laipnību, bet saprašanu.

Kristīgā Zinātne māca, ka patiesa draudzība izcelas Prātā, Dievā. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Veselība ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu) 502. un 503. lapas pusēs Mary Baker Eddy raksta: "Ir tikai viens radītājs un viena radība. Šī radība pastāv garīgo ideju un viņu identitātes attīstībā, kuras ietvertas bezgalīgā Prātā, un mūžīgi atspoguļotas." Vārdi "garīgās idejas un viņu identitātes" norāda uz dievišķigo faktu, ka katrai idejai ir viņas pašas identitāte jeb individualitāte. Tādēļ, ka visa Dieva radība ir laba, tā nesatur nekādas maldīgas jeb iznīcinošas īpašības. Tādejādi var teikt, ka dabiskā Dieva ideju radniecība ir draudzība. Piemēram, drosme ir lēnprātības draugs; laipnība stipruma draugs; prieks cēluma draugs; modrība čaklības draugs, katra īpašība savā aktivitātē izpauž visa tā pilnīgo vienību, kas eksistē dievišķigā Prātā.

Tādēļ ka patiesa draudzība izpauž pareizu ideju radniecību, tā nevar būt materiāla. Tā neatzīst jaunību vai vecumu; nedz tās izpausmi noteic nacionalitāte, sociāls stāvoklis, mantojamība vai apkārtne, laiks vai apstākļi. Lai būtu draugs, saskaņā ar šo garīgo noteikumu, cilvēkam vajag izpaust tās īpašības, uz kurām patiesa draudzība pamatojas. Cilvēciskos piedzīvojumos daudzkas tiek uzskatīts par draudzību, kas taisni tās pretstats. Vienkārša jautrība ir viens no šiem laicīgiem sapņiem; personīga piekeršanās, pamatota uz īpašuma tiesību jēdziena, ir otra; un ir vēl daudz citu. Patiesa draudzība ir plaša un parādīsies pilnīgi, kad cilvēka brālība būs universāli atzīta un izvesta dzīvē.

Kā Kristīgā Zinātne atklāj patiesību par draudzību, tā tā arī atsedz tās šķietāmo pretstatu. Tā māca, ka mūsu ienaidnieki nav materiālas personības, bet maldīgi domas stāvokļi. Kāds briniškigs Mrs. Eddy's apstiprinājums "Miscellaneous Writings" (Dažādi raksti) lp. 8, padara to skaidru: "Vienkārši skaiti par savu ienaidnieku to, kas apgāna, sakroplo un pazemo Kristus-līdzību, kuru tev vajadzētu atspoguļot." No tā redzams, ka mums ir tikdaudz ienaidnieku, cik mums ir maldīgu jēdzienu. Cik viegli ir izbēgt šiem ienaidniekiem turot esamības istenību vienmēr mūsu priekšā, dodot vietu Kristum, Patiesībai, mūsu apzinā!

Draudzība ir progresīva un paplašinas ja mēs arvien vairāk brīvi izpaužam dievišķīgās idejas. Ja mūsu domas piesavinas šķistākus uzskatus un mēs atzīstam dzīvību kā garīgu, mēs baudam dziļāku un ciešāku draudzību. Tas mums nes laimi un īstu prieku; jo usticības, sirsnības, palīdzības, apvienota darbīguma, inspiracijas, iepriecināšanas, pamudinājuma un gudrības apmaiņa, sastāda debesu harmoniju.

Lai gūtu draudzības priekus, mums vajag šķistīt mūsu mentālo izturēšanos. Tik ilgi, kamēr stūrgalviba, temperaments, untumi, valdīšanas kāre un citas negatīvas mentālas īpašības būs pārsvarā mūsu domās, mums vienmēr šķitīs, ka mums ir ienaidnieki. Tik ilgi, kāmēr mūsu domas pieņem šos aplamos mentālos stāvokļus kā īstus, mēs arvien atradīsim "laudis, ar kuriem grūti sadzīvot." Bet kāds miers, kāda bezgalīga sadarbības valstība ir mūsu, ja mēs sadraudzējamies ar Dieva idejām un atspoguļojam tās pret vienu un visiem!

Tas ir absoluts fakts, ka Dievs nekad nav radījis vientulības vai bezdraugu stāvokli. Lepnums, bailes, sevis izcelšana, ir ienaidnieki; bet kā tie izrādas par bezeksistences ēnām, kad mēs raugamies uz dievišķigo Prātu, lai izpaustu mīlestības pilnas, intelligentas idejas!

Patiesu draudzību nevar pārraut tādēļ, ka viņas saites ir salodētas ar mūžīgo dievišķigo Patiesību un Mīlestību. Kur tāda draudzība ir savstarpīga, tur bāriens nevar būt nelaipns, negudrs vai nelaikā teikts no vienas puses, vai arī nepareizi iztulkots vai pretestīgs no otras puses. Cik drošа būs mūsu draudzība ja mēs, līdzīgi Mozum, griezīsimies dēļ patiesa jēdziena pie Dieva! "Un tas Kungs runāja uz Mozu vaigu vaigā, itin kā tas runā ar savu draugu."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu snieds Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Walnut Trees of the Fens

There is one thing that a farmhouse in the Cambridgeshire fen country of England rarely lacks in its orchard or garden. That is a walnut tree, a big branching giant generally loaded with nuts. The moist soil seems to suit walnuts. In the spring they put out young rosy-tipped leaves and long green catkins; the catkins fall and wither and lie like black caterpillars on the ground beneath, but the apple-scented leaves grow and grow till the whole trees is a mass of cool shade.

The nuts swell and, when they reach a certain stage before the shell begins to harden, the housewife gathers a few bushels of them for pickling. Pricking them all over with a darning needle, she places them in a shallow receptacle and covers them with common salt. They are left like this for some time; then they are stored in jars, hot-spiced vinegar is poured over them, and they are left to cool. Then the jars are covered closely and put away for a month or so, till the pickling process is completed.

The nuts left on the tree are not usually ready till October, when they begin to announce their ripeness by plopping all over the place. The green shells burst and out spring the nuts, firm and brown. Sometimes the green shells do not come away of themselves and the nuts are gathered into a corner till the husks turn black and soft and can be scraped off—a task not greatly sought after, as walnut stain is anything but easily removed from one's skin. In fact, it practically has to wear off.

The shelled nuts are then dried carefully till no moisture is left to form "whiskers" on their hard cases. They are then laid away and brought out during the winter, when they are at their best. There is an old fairy story which tells of a poor princess, serving as a scullery maid, who was given three walnuts by her fairy godmother. The first she opened contained a ball dress as glittering as the stars; the second a ball dress as gleaming as the moon; and the third a ball dress as radiant as the sun. But who would exchange one of the fenland nuts for one of hers, as the sweet kernels are munched round a glowing fireside? Not I for one.

At Night

We have seen lovely things at night,
and often,
Strange gleamings from the northland on the snow,
Have felt small wings brush by us,
heard cries soften
With distance . . . myriad calls and low.
We have seen lovely things at night
in shadows,
The fireflies golden mating on a hedge,
Twin fawns meandering across the
meadows,
A planet pausing on the moon's far edge.

We have seen lovely things—we saw
the cereus
Serving a lunar moth upon its brim,
And once a star fell swiftly and so
near us
Our eyes were dazzled and our sight
grew dim.
Night's paths are silvered, all her
ways are cool,
And peaceful as a deep Siloan pool.

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ.

Friendship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRUE friendship is the brotherhood of man demonstrated. Because it is essentially unselfish its chief concern is to promote the welfare of others. Friendship is profound, yet simple; humble, yet lofty. True love is the essence of friendship. Jesus said to his disciples, "Henceforth I call you not servants; for the servant knoweth not what his lord doeth: but I have called you friends; for all things that I have heard of my Father I have made known unto you." The Greek word translated "friend" is *philos;* and our word "philanthropist" comes from the Greek, *philos,* friendly, and *anthropos,* man. Another quality of true friendship is indicated in this Scriptural passage, namely, intelligence. Truly enough, friendship embodies not only loving-kindness but understanding.

Christian Science teaches that true friendship originates in Mind, God. On pages 502 and 503 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has written: "There is but one creator and one creation. This creation consists of the unfolding of spiritual ideas and their identities, which are embraced in the infinite Mind and forever reflected." The words "spiritual ideas and their identities" point to the divine fact that each idea has its own identity or individuality. Because the entire creation of God is good, it contains no erroneous or destructive quality. Thus it can be said that the natural relationship of God's ideas is that of friendship. For example, courage is a friend to meekness; kindness, a friend to strength; joy, a friend to grandeur; alertness, a friend to industriousness, each quality in its activity being expressive of the perfect unity of all that exists in divine Mind.

Because true friendship expresses the relationship of right ideas, it cannot be material. It does not recognize youth or age; nor is its expression determined by nationality, social status, heredity or environment, time or circumstance. In order to be a friend according to this spiritual rule one must manifest the qualities upon which rests true friendship. There is much in human experience that passes for friendship which is just the opposite. Mere geniality is one of these temporal dreams; personal affection based upon a sense of ownership is another; and there are many others. True friendship is broad, and will appear completely when the brotherhood of man is universally acknowledged and lived.

As Christian Science reveals the truth about friendship, so it also uncovers its seeming opposite. It teaches that our enemies are not material personalities, but erroneous states of thought. A wonderful statement by Mrs. Eddy on page 8 of "Miscellaneous Writings" makes this clear: "Simply count your enemy to be that which defiles, defaces, and dethrones the Christ-image that you should reflect." From this it can be seen that we have as many enemies as we have erroneous concepts. How easy it is to escape these enemies by keeping the reality of being ever before us, by enthroning the Christ, Truth, in our consciousness!

Friendship is progressive, expanding as we more and more freely express divine ideas. As our thoughts assume a purer outlook and we recognize life as spiritual, we enjoy deeper and closer friendships. This brings us happiness and real joy; for the interchange of confidence, sincerity, helpfulness, unified activity, inspiration, comfort, encouragement, and wisdom constitutes heavenly harmony.

To attain the joys of friendship we must purify our mental attitude. So long as stubbornness, temperament, caprice, domination, and other mental negations hold sway in our thoughts, we shall always seem to have enemies. So long as our own thoughts accept these false mental states as real, we shall always find "people hard to get along with." But what freedom, what an unlimited realm of accomplishment is ours as we make friends with God's ideas, and reflect them to one and all!

It is an absolute fact that God never created a condition of loneliness or friendlessness. Pride, fear, self-centeredness, are enemies; but how they are seen as substanceless shadows when we look to divine Mind for the expression of loving, intelligent ideas!

True friendship cannot be broken, because its bonds are welded by eternal divine Truth and Love. Rebuke cannot be unkind, unwise, or untimely on the one hand, or misinterpreted or resisted on the other hand, where such friendship is mutual. How sure will our friendship be as we turn to God, even as Moses did, for the true concept! "And the Lord spake unto Moses face to face, as a man speaketh unto his friend."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stock Prices Dip In Late Trading After Early Rise

Heaviness in American Telephone and Other Shares of Utility Group

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Little rays of sunshine continued to trickle through the market clouds today but the scattered effulgence apparently was not of sufficient strength to promote a blossoming of prices generally.

Stocks were quite cheerful in the early hours when most categories improved under the leadership of the alcohols and metals. For a while the activity was promising, but trading soon died down to a dribble, and many inaugural gains were pared or eliminated. The utilities lagged throughout.

Operators for the advance exhibited renewed caution as inflationary uncertainties persisted. Administrative clarification of monetary and other problems was awaited hopefully in financial circles.

Grains, cotton and other commodities were fairly steady. Bonds were mixed. The dollar dipped and rallied moderately in foreign exchange dealings.

Stocks dipped in the late trading, influenced by heaviness in American Telephone and other utilities. Alcohols and metals, which led a quiet forenoon advance, canceled a substantial part of their gains while a number of industrials and rails eased under yesterday's closing prices.

U. S. Smelting was up about 5 points while National Distillers, American Smelting and McIntyre showed advances of around 2. American Telephone dropped more than 3 points while U. S. Steel was off 1.

Early gains of 1 to 2 were lost by Case, General Motors, du Pont and Union Pacific.

Transfers approximated 1,600,000 shares.

The increase of 653 cars in freight loadings for the week ended Sept. 23, reported today, was about in line with expectations. The total of 652,669 cars, however, was in advance of 57,065 over the similar 1932 week.

Increase in Oil Prices

Followers of the oil stocks felt a little more hopeful following the announcement that the Texas Corporation had advanced crude prices in the greater mid-continent area approximately 10 cents a barrel. The increase, which was somewhat unexpected, was attributed principally to expectation of substantial reduction in output. While shares of the larger petroleum companies failed to exhibit any undue enthusiasm, it was pointed out that these stocks have already risen considerably.

Wall Street, which is inclined to "view with alarm" when markets are not soaring, has recently been adding up its worries. Among the more troublesome questions which have caused market analysts to wrinkle their brows, are:

Will the Administration go in for drastic currency inflation? Will there be no inflation at all, or will there be semi-inflation of the so-called "controlled" variety? Will the present labor troubles be ironed out by the NRA, or will this situation become more acute as prices rise? Will the consuming public continue to uphold the ascending price structure? Will the dollar be depreciated to 50, 60 or 70 cents, and, if so, will stocks already have discounted the depreciation? Will France be forced off the gold standard and how will the United States get back on the gold base? Will dividends have to be cut under the higher producing costs of the National Recovery program?

All of these questions will disappear over night, however, in the opinion of some commentators, if the present timid public comes back into the equity market.

Bond Market Improves

The bond market displayed a change of form today, making fair progress on the upside on a rather small volume of trading.

United States Governments had a good tone and prime corporation loans displayed none of the heaviness which had marked their course on Thursday. An even greater degree of improvement occurred among the lower ratings, chiefly secondary rails, which recovered a fair part of their recent losses.

Gains of 1 to 2 points were well distributed over the carrier list, affecting loans of Chicago & North Western, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Alleghany Corporation, Pennsylvania, Southern Railway and others.

The trend was toward somewhat better values in the utility and industrial divisions also. Semi-speculative issues like American & Foreign Power 5s, International Telephone 4½s, U. S. Rubber 5s and Utility Power & Light debentures changed hands at fractionally higher levels. Dodge Bros. 6s, Phillips Petroleum 5½ and few others of the industrial group dropped back a little under light selling.

Price changes in the federal list were narrow with Libertys and Treasury 3s a shade higher. Other Treasury notes were unchanged to a shade lower.

Active categories in the foreign list continued to show a generally firm tone. South American issues were irregular, while moderate gains were established in German, and French Government obligations.

Available Sugar Stocks Off

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Year-end stocks of sugar available for the United States market will amount to 580,000 long tons, a decrease of 471,000 tons from Dec. 31 last, reports R. W. Dyer & Co., sugar broker. This figure includes 350,000 tons segregated by decree of the Machado Government of Cuba. No allowance has been made for hurricane damage, but "this is believed to have been small" in the firm's opinion.

Brokers' Loans Decline

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 — Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City decreased $19,000,000 during the week ended Sept. 27 to $606,000,000. This compares with $625,000,000 a week ago and with $425,000,000 on Sept. 28, 1932.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High / Low / Div. in $ | Sales | High | Low | Last Sept. 29 | Last Sept. 28

—A—

13¾ / 3 / .. Adams Express	2400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
71 / 39 / .5 Adams Exp pf	100	68	68	68	
21⅜ / 8 / 1 Adams Millis	600	17	16¼	17	17
9⅜ / 1¾ / .. Advance Rumely	100	5	5	5	
11⅜ / 5⅜ / .60 Affiliated Prod	400	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7¼
112 / 47½ / 3¾¶ Air Reduction	1700	107½	105	105	106
4 / ½ / .. Airway Elec App	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
33 / 11¼ / .60 Alaska-Juneau	18900	26⅛	24⅞	25¼	24½
8¼ / ⅞ / .. Alleghany Corp	2600	4⅛	4	4	4
21⅞ / 1 / .. Allegh pf ww xxx	600	9¼	9	9¼	8⅞
21 / 1½ / .. Allegh pf ww XL	500	8½	7½	8½	7½
145½ / 70¾ / 6 Allied Chem	4300	138¾	135¼	135¼	136¼
26⅜ / 6 / .. Allis Chalmers	1700	16⅞	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝
24 / 5¾ / .. Alpha Port Cem	400	15⅜	14¼	14¼	
47 / 18½ / 2 Amerada	1800	41¼	39½	39½	38¼
35 / 7¼ / .. Am Ag Ch Del	1200	27	23¾	26	26
28⅛ / 8 / .. Am Bank Note	300	14½	14½	14¼	14
16⅜ / 1 / .. Am Best Sugar	1800	12	11⅜	11⅝	11½
64 / 23¼ / .. Am Beet Sug pf	80	59½	57½	59	59½
42½ / 9½ / .60 Am Brake S&F	100	31½	31¼	31½	29½
98¼ / 49½ / 4 Am Ca n	5300	90¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
39¾ / 6⅛ / .. Am Car & Fdry	2100	30	27½	27½	28⅜
59¾ / 15 / .. Am Car & F pf	700	45½	44½	45½	44
51¾ / 34 / 3¶ Am Chicle	400	46¼	46	48½	45⅞
89⅞ / 13 / .. Am Com Alcohol	9700	60¾	56¾	57	56½
13 / 8⅞ / .. Am European	300	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
19⅜ / 3⅞ / .. Am & For Pow	4200	10	9¼	9½	9¼
44⅞ / 7½ / .. Am & For Pow pf	200	20	19½	19½	20¼
21⅛ / 4½ / 1 Am Hawaiian	600	14¼	14	14	14¼
16 / 2½ / .. Am Hide & L	1200	8½	7½	8½	7¼
57½ / 13½ / .. Am Hide & L pf	300	34¾	34¾	34¾	35
17⅜ / 3¾ / .. Am Ice	700	8¼	8	8	8
15½ / 4¼ / .. Am Internationla	3500	9¼	9	9	9¼
11⅝ / 3⅜ / .. Am Locomotive	1100	33¼	32	32	31¾
63 / 17⅜ / .. Am Loco pf	300	58	55½	55½	54
23⅜ / 3⅛ / .. Am Metal	1900	19¼	17⅜	18¼	17⅝
30½ / 17 / 1½ Am News	10	26	26	26	
19⅞ / 4 / .. Am Power & Lt	5400	8¾	7⅝	7⅞	8
41⅜ / 9⅞ / 1½ Am P&L 6% pf	200	20⅜	20	20⅜	..
35 / 9 / 1¼ Am P&L 6% pf	300	17½	17½	17½	..
19 / 4⅜ / .. Am Radiator	8400	13½	12⅜	13	13¼
31⅞ / 8¾ / .. Am Rolling Mill	4300	19¼	17⅝	17⅞	19
7 / 1⅜ / .. Am Seating	200	3	3	3	3
4½ / 1 / .. Am Ship & Com	100	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
36⅜ / 11½ / 2 Am Shipbuilding	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
52½ / 10¾ / .. Am Smelt & Ref	28300	46¼	42½	42⅝	42⅞
87 / 31 / .. Am Smelt & R pf	500	82	82	82	81
27 / 4⅜ / .. Am Steel Fdries	1600	23	21¼	21¼	21⅜
86 / 32⅞ / 7 Am Steel F pf	180	61⅛	59½	60½	59¼
74 / 31½ / 2 Am Sugar Ref	200	63	60	60	60
134⅛ / 86⅛ / 9 Am Tel & Tel	4800	122⅛	117⅝	117⅝	121⅜
25 / 4⅜ / .. Am Type Fndrs	800	7¾	7	7¾	6¾
37⅞ / 10 / .. Am Type F pf	130	18	16⅝	18	17½
43¾ / 10⅜ / 1 Am Wat W & E	2600	22¼	20⅛	20⅛	21¼
35⅜ / 9½ / 1 Am WW&E ct	300	22	22	22	21
17 / 3½ / .. Am Woolen	1600	12	11	11	11¼
61½ / 22⅝ / .. Am Woolen pf	900	52½	50	50	50¼
14⅜ / 3¼ / .. Am Writ Pap pf	10	7	7	7	7
10⅞ / 2¼ / .. Am Zinc Lead&S	1200	7¼	6⅞	7	7
66 / 20 / .. Am Zinc L&S pf	200	52	52	52	
22⅞ / 5 / .. Anaconda Cop	11700	16	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝
39¼ / 8½ / .60 Anchor Cap	500	22¼	20⅞	20⅞	21
9⅝ / 1 / .. A P W Paper	100	6	6	6	6
29¼ / 9¾ / 1 Archer Daniels	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½
90 / 41 / 7 Armour Del pf	300	74½	73½	74½	73½
7⅞ / 1½ / .. Armour Ill A	7600	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
5 / ¾ / .. Armour Ill B	3300	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
93 / 7 / .. Armour Ill pf	3800	53¼	52	52	51⅜
7 / 1⅛ / .. Arnold Constable	300	4	3¾	4	3¾
9½ / 2 / .. Arlloom Corp	20	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5¼ / ¾ / .. Asso Apparel Ind	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
20 / 3¾ / .. Asso Dry Goods	400	14⅝	14	14	13¾
51¾ / 15 / .. Asso Dry & 2pf	100	41	41	41	
80½ / 34⅝ / .. Atchison T&SF	2300	57¾	54½	54¾	56
79⅝ / 30 / 3 Atchison pf	200	67¼	65½	67¼	61
59 / 16½ / .. Atl Coast Line	900	35¾	34⅛	35	33½
31⅞ / 12⅜ / 1 Atl Refining	3100	26⅜	25⅞	26	25½
28¼ / 11½ / .. Atlas Tack	1100	26¼	25½	26¼	25½
84¼ / 31¼ / 2 Auburn Auto	1700	49¼	46¾	46⅝	47¼
16⅝ / 5½ / .. Aviation Corp Del	6900	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞

—B—

17⅝ / 3½ / .. Baldwin Loco	9500	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
37⅞ / 8¼ / .. Balt & Ohio	6600	28½	27	27⅝	27½
39¼ / 9½ / .. Balt & Ohio pf	900	28	27	27	28
41¼ / 20 / 2 Bangor & Aroos	200	33¾	33	33¼	
24¼ / 5¾ / .. Barker Bros pf	10	16	16	16	
11 / 3 / .. Barnsdall A	3700	9¾	8⅝	9	9
27 / 7 / .. Beatrice Cream	200	13	12⅝	12⅝	
70½ / 45 / 3 Beech-Nut Pack	100	62	62	62	
12⅜ / 3⅛ / .. Belding Hem	700	9¼	8¾	9	9
96½ / 62 / 5.86 Belg Nat Rys ppf	500	93¾	92¾	93¼	91¼
15 / 3¾ / 1⅓ Beni Ind Loan	600	14	13¾	14	14
21¼ / 6⅛ / .. Bendix Aviation	2700	15⅝	14⅜	14⅝	15
33¼ / 9 / 1 Best & Co	200	26½	25¾	25¾	25½
49¼ / 10⅜ / .. Bethlehem Steel	7500	35	33	33¾	34
82 / 25 / .. Beth Steel pf	300	58	58	58	57
29¼ / 6⅛ / .. Bigelow Sanford	40	22	22¾	22½	23½
19¼ / 3½ / .. Blaw Knox	500	11⅜	10½	10½	10¾
54½ / 9½ / 1 Bohn Alum & Br	1700	38½	37¼	37¼	37
37⅜ / 18 / 1.60 Borden	1200	23¼	22⅝	23	22⅝
21⅜ / 5½ / .. Borg Warner	1500	16	15⅛	15½	14⅝
14¼ / 2⅝ / .. Briggs Mfg	1600	9	8⅝	9	9¼
41¼ / 21¾ / .. Brooklyn Man T	2200	33	31½	31½	32
9⅜ / 3½ / .. Brooklyn Queens	500	7	7	7	
88½ / 63½ / 5 Brooklyn Un Gas	200	68	67¾	67¾	68
18½ / 2 / .. Brunswick Balke	200	10½	10½	10½	10¾
7 / 2 / .. Bucyrus Erie	400	5	4¾	5	7
72 / 20½ / 2 Bucyrus E pf	30	53	53	53	
19⅝ / 2¾ / .. Bucyrus E cv pf	200	10	10	10	10
9⅞ / 3¼ / .. Budd Mfg	1200	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
35 / 3 / .. Budd Mfg pf	120	26½	26½	26½	26½
5¾ / 1 / .. Budd Wheel	800	4⅞	4½	4½	4¾
8 / ⅞ / .. Bulova Watch	100	2⅞	2⅞	2½	3⅛
20⅞ / 6⅛ / .40 Burroughs Add	900	15	14	14¼	14⅝
23½ / 7½ / .. Bush T Bldgs pf	10	8½	8½	8½	8
4¼ / ½ / .. Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2⅞ / 1 / .. Butte & Superior	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7½ / 1¼ / .. Butterick	100	3½	3½	3½	3
43¼ / 8½ / .. Byers	3700	26⅞	24⅝	25	25

—C—

34¾ / 7¾ / .. Calif Packing	200	21⅜	21	21	
2¾ / ¼ / .. Callahan Z & L	700	1	1	1	1
16¾ / 2 / .. Campbell Wy&C	300	8¾	8½	8½	
9⅜ / 2 / .. Calumet & Hecla	900	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5½
41⅞ / 7½ / 1 Canada Dry	4200	31½	29⅝	29⅝	30¾
20⅞ / 7½ / .. Canadian Pacific	10600	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14⅜
35½ / 14 / 1½ Cannon Mills	300	26¾	26¾	26¾	27
35½ / 25¼ / 1.50b Capital Admin pf	20	27½	26	26	
103½ / 39½ / .. Case Thresh	5200	65½	66	66¾	67¼
29¾ / 5½ / .. Caterpillar Trac	2300	20	19½	19½	19¼
98⅝ / 41⅜ / .. Celanese Corp	67300	44⅜	42⅝	42⅝	42½
41 / 14 / 1½ Central Aguirre	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	33
11⅜ / 2 / .. Century Ribbon	300	7	7	7	7
44¾ / 5⅞ / .. Cerro de Pasco	28300	36⅛	34	34⅛	34¼
7¾ / 1 / .. Certain-Teed	2100	3½	3	3	3
20⅞ / 2½ / .. Checker Cab Mfg	200	16½	16½	16½	18
52½ / 14⅞ / 2 Cheesebrough Corp	500	39	38½	38½	38
49¼ / 24⅜ / 2.80 Ches & Ohio	5500	42⅛	41¼	41¼	41¾
6 / ½ / .. Chi & E Ill	200	2	¾	2¾	2¾
13 / 3 / .. Chi & E Ill pf	100	3	3	3	
7¾ / 1¾ / .. Chi & Gt West	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
14¼ / 2⅛ / .. Chi & Gt W pf	500	8½	8	8	8½
11⅜ / 1 / .. Chi Mil & St P	1400	6¼	5¾	5¾	6
18¼ / 1½ / .. Chi Mil & St P pf	3400	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	9½
16 / 1¼ / .. Chi & N western	1200	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
34½ / 2 / .. Chi & N west pf	500	14⅞	14½	14⅞	13¼
12⅜ / 2½ / .. Chi Pneu Tool	500	7¼	7	7	7
28¾ / 5½ / .. Chi Pneu T pf	100	17	17	17	16¼
10½ / 2 / .. Chi Rock Isl & P	600	4¾	4½	4½	4½
15 / 2⅞ / .. Chi RI&P 6%	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6
19½ / 3½ / .. Chi RI&P 7%	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	7⅜
22⅜ / 6¼ / 1 Chi Yellow Cab	200	12	12	12	11¾
34 / 5 / *1 Chickasha Cot O	400	23½	22	22	22
52⅞ / 7¾ / .50b Chrysler	72500	43½	40⅛	40¼	41⅝
25 / 7½ / 2 City Ice & Fuel	600	15½	15½	15½	15½
72 / 45 / 6½ City Ice & F pf	10	65	65	65	65
3⅝ / ¼ / .. City Stores	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
2½ / ⅛ / .. City Stores vtc	1200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
14¼ / 5 / .. Clark quipment	60	7½	7½	7½	7½
41½ / 10 / 1 Cluett Peabody	300	27	26	27	26
22⅜ / 7 / .. Colgate-Palm-P	400	14½	14¼	14½	14⅜
68 / 49 / 6 Colg-Palm-P pf	100	68	81	81	81½
26 / 3 / .. Collins & Aikman	900	20¾	19½	19½	20½
17⅝ / 3½ / .. Colo Fuel & Ir	300	6	6	6	6
51 / 15¼ / .. Colo & Southern	10	23¼	23¼	23¼	20
28⅛ / 9 / .80a Columbia Gas	7400	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅝
27¾ / 6⅝ / .. Columbia Pic vtc	900	25	21⅜	21½	
71½ / 23½ / 2 Columbian Caro	2800	54	52	52	52
19 / 4 / .. Comm-Credit	400	17	17	17	16½
25 / 18½ / 1¾ Comm Cr 7% pf	20	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
95⅞ / 70 / 6½ Comm Cred 1pf	60	95	94½	95	94½
25⅛ / 18½ / 2 Com 6% Cr pf B	20	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
43½ / 18 / 2 Comm Inv Tr	700	36⅝	35¾	36	35¼
87½ / 9 / .60 Comm Solvents	34500	37⅜	35	35½	35⅝
6⅝ / 1¾ / .. Comwith & So	9500	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
50½ / 21 / 6 Comwith &S 6pf	00	29¾	29½	29½	28½
27⅝ / 7⅜ / 1 Congoleum Nairn	2200	22½	21½	21½	21⅛
5⅜ / 1¾ / .. Consol Film Ind	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	
14⅜ / 5⅞ / .. Consol Film I pf	400	9	8¾	8¾	8⅝
64½ / 40 / 3.40 Consol Gas	7300	42½	40⅝	40¼	41¾
99 / 82¼ / 5 Consol Gas pf	200	84⅞	84¼	84½	84
2½ / 2m / .. Consol Laundries	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
15⅜ / 5 / .. Consol Oil	16600	13⅜	12⅝	12⅞	12½
10⅝ / 1½ / .. Consol Rys Cu pf	300	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3½
3¼ / ¼ / .. Consol Textile	1600	1¾	1¼	1¼	1⅜
18¼ / 3 / .. Cont Baking A	500	12⅜	12	12⅜	12
3½ / ½ / .. Cont Baking B	400	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
69 / 38¼ / 2 Cont Can	1500	65⅝	64½	64½	64⅜
17½ / 3⅜ / .. Cont Dia Fibre	400	9¼	9	9	
36½ / 10½ / 1.20 Cont Insurance	200	28⅝	26½	25½	25½
4 / 1 / .. Cont Motors	2000	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
19⅜ / 4⅞ / .. Cont Oil	13900	17¼	16¼	16¼	16
90⅝ / 45⅜ / 3 Corn Products	1700	87⅜	86¼	86¼	86½
7½ / 2⅜ / .. Coty	300	4½	4½	⅜¼	4¼
39½ / 23 / 2¶ Cream of Wheat	400	29½	29	29	29½
65 / 14¼ / .. Crown Cork & S	900	40¼	38	38	38¾
38½ / 24½ / 2.70 Crown Cork pf	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	
8½ / 1 / .. Crown Zellerbach	400	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜
37½ / 9 / .. Crucible Steel	200	23	23	23	22
60⅞ / 16 / .. Crucible Steel pf	100	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	37
16 / 2½ / .. Cuba Ry pf	20	8	8	8	8
11½ / 1¼ / .. Cuban Am Sug	1000	4¾	4¼	4½	4⅝
68 / 10 / .. Cuban Am S pf	40	23½	22	23½	25
50½ / 20¾ / 2½ Cudahy Packing	100	46	46	46	45¼
32½ / 6½ / .. Curtis Publishg	700	26	19¾	19¾	19½
4⅜ / 1⅛ / .. Curtiss-Wright	7400	2¾	2½	2½	2½
8 / 2 / .. Curtiss-Wright A	700	5	4¾	5	5

—D—

8¾ / 1¾ / .. Davega St	800	8	7½	8	
49 / 8¾ / .. Deere & Co	4200	30½	28⅜	28⅝	29
93¾ / 37⅝ / .. Del & Hudson	700	60¾	60¾	60¾	60½
46 / 17¼ / .. Del Lack & W	7200	28¾	28¾	28¾	27½
91½ / 48 / 4 Detroit Edison	100	63	63	63	64
33⅞ / 10 / .. Devoe & Ray A	100	27	27	27	27
29½ / 17½ / 1 Diamond Match	400	25¾	24	25	24
30½ / 12 / 1¶ Dome Mines	4400	36¾	34¼	34¾	35⅞
26⅝ / 10½ / 1.20¶ Dominion Stores	1000	19¾	17⅝	18	18⅜
18¼ / 10¼ / .75 Douglas A	2900	14½	13⅛	13¾	14
85¾ / 32½ / 2 du Pont de Nem	9200	76⅜	74½	74½	74½
102⅝ / 90 / 5 Duquesne Lt pf	80	96	96	96	..
26⅝ / 9½ / 1. Duplan Silk	100	17	17	17	..

—E—

10 / 1½ / .. Eastern Roll Mill	200	4	4	4	4½
89¾ / 46 / 3 Eastman Kodak	400	80	80	80	79½
16 / 3½ / .80a Eaton Axle & Sp	1200	12½	11¾	11¾	11¾
5¼ / ⅜ / .. Elfingon Schild	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
27½ / 10 / .. Elec Auto-Lite	3800	17⅝	16½	16⅝	16½
8¼ / 1 / .. Elec Boat	4300	4½	3⅝	4⅛	3½
4¼ / 1 / .. Elec & Mus Ind	3900	3¼	2⅞	3	2¾
15⅜ / 3½ / .. Elec Pow & Lt	2100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
38½ / 7½ / .. Elec Pow & L pf	400	15¼	14¾	14⅜	15⅛
32⅜ / 6½ / .. El Pw&L 6%pf	100	13	13	13	..
4 / ⅛ / .. Elk Horn Coal	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
8 / ¾ / .. Elk Horn Coal pf	100	1½	1½	1½	..
14¾ / 4 / .. Engineers Pub S	100	5½	5½	5½	..
47 / 13½ / .. Engineers P S 8pf	100	19½	19½	19½	..
49⅞ / 15 / .. Engineers PS ww	100	19½	19½	19½	20
13⅜ / 6½ / 1 Equitable Off Bld	700	9¼	8¾	8¾	8¾
25⅝ / 3⅜ / .. Erie RR	2300	17⅜	16	16	17
29½ / 4½ / .. Erie RR 1pf	400	17⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
18¼ / 3 / .. Eureka Vacuum	400	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
5⅛ / ⅞ / — Evans Products	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4

—F—

14½ / 4¾ / .. Fed Lt & Tr pf	100	7½	7½	7½	..
103 / 15 / .. Fed Min & Sm	600	96	90	95	..
11¾ / ⅝ / .. Fed Motor Tr	300	6½	6½	6½	6
4½ / ¾ / .. Fed Screw W	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
31½ / 9¼ / .40 Firestone T & R	2100	23¾	22	22	22½
70¾ / 43 / 2½ First Nat Stores	1300	50	49¾	50	50
19 / 2½ / .. Follansbee B	400	9⅝	8½	9¼	
23 / 4½ / .. Foster-Wheeler	2300	15¼	14	14	13¾
26½ / 13⅝ / 1.10 Fourth Nat Inv	400	19	19	19	19
23⅜ / 2 / .. Foundation	600	14¼	14	14	13¾
19 / 12⅛ / .. Fox Film A	900	16	15½	15½	15¼
150 / 97 / 6 Free Tex pf	100	140	140	140	
47⅜ / 16⅛ / 2 Freeport Texas	3600	43¾	42	42	41⅜

—G—

5¼ / 1 / .. Gabriel Snub A	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	
20⅞ / 6½ / .. Gamewell	20	18	16½	18	16½
12 / 2⅜ / .. GenAmInv	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
42¼ / 12¾ / 1 Gen Am Trk Car	2400	31¾	31	31	31
27 / 4⅝ / .. Gen Asphalt	2100	17½	16¾	16¾	17
20⅞ / 11½ / 1 Gen Baking	1600	14	14	14	13¾
98⅝ / 99¾ / 8 Gen Baking pf	10	105	105	105	
10½ / 2¼ / .. Gen Bronze	600	6¾	6½	6½	6
11¾ / 1¼ / .. Gen Cable	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
30¼ / 10⅜ / .40 Gen Electric	20600	20	19¼	19¼	19⅝
12¼ / 10⅞ / .60 Gen Elec Sp	700	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
39⅝ / 21 / 1.80 Gen Foods	3400	36	35	35	35
2⅞ / ⅝ / .. Gen Gas & E A	1400	1⅝	1	1	1
18⅜ / 7 / .. Gen G&E 7% A	100	11	11	11	
71 / 35½ / 3 Gen Mills	1200	65½	64¾	64⅝	65¼
106¼ / 93¼ / 6 Gen Mills pf	200	104½	104½	104½	
68½ / 5 / 5 Gen Motors	64900	29⅝	28⅛	28¼	28¾
95 / 65½ / 5 Gen Mot 5% pf	400	88	85½	88	88
17 / 3¼ / .. Gen Print Ink	100	10⅝	10½	10½	
8¼ / 2 / .. Gen Pub Service	1200	3½	3½	3½	3
49½ / 13¼ / 1 Gen Ry Signal	400	36½	35½	35½	34⅝
4¾ / ¾ / .. Gen Realty	3800	2	2	2	2
19¾ / 2½ / .. Gen Refractories	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
20¼ / 9¾ / .. Gillette Saf Raz	3200	13¼	12¾	13¼	13½
7⅞ / ¾ / .. Gimbel Bros	1100	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
20 / 3¾ / .. Glidden	1200	15½	15⅜	15½	15½
16 / 3 / .. Gobel (Adolf)	5400	9½	8⅝	8¾	9¼
27⅝ / 12 / 1.20 Gold Dust	2900	20¾	20	20	20
21½ / 3 / .. Goodrich	5600	14	13	13½	13⅝
63 / 9 / .. Goodrich pf

Financial: News and Comment

Declines Feature Livestock Trading In Many Classes

Sharp Drop in Pork Prices Affect Market—Cattle Receipts Liberal

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 — Declines featured the trade in practically all classes of livestock at the Union Stock Yards here this week, increased receipts being the main bearish influence, but dullness in the dressed beef and lamb markets along with a sharp break in fresh pork prices also affected livestock markets, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Receipts of fat cattle were liberal, and prices on fed steers and yearlings ruled largely 15-25 cents lower, compared with the close of last week. Choice light steers did not show so much loss but long fed bullocks scaling over 1500 pounds showed more than a 25-cent downturn, and trade was unreliable at the decline. At the extreme top was $7, paid for medium weights, while light yearling steers and 1457-pound averages realized $6.75. Strictly choice lightweight heifers held about steady, but other grades and weighty kinds lost 15-40 cents. Extreme top on light heifers was $6.40. Cows sold 10-25 cents off, low cutters and cutters going mainly at $1.50-$2, and grass fat cows $2.25-$3. The bull market was unchanged, weighty sausage offerings selling largely at $3-$3.15. Vealers held steady at $7.50-downward. Stockers and feeders strengthened early but eased off late to close steady with a week ago, bulking at $3.50-$4.50, with best $4.75-$5.10.

Hogs reached new high levels for the season at the close of last week, which evidently served to attract increased supplies this week. Demand was dull from most sources and the market sagged 25-40 cents, heavies and packing sows showing the full decline. The late top was $5.15, with bulk better grade 180-220 pounds, $5-$5.10; 230-290 pounds, $4.25-$5; 300-400 pounds, $3.60-$4.25; most light lights $5 downward and commercial pigs below $4.75; bulk packing sows, $3-$3.65; smooth lightweights, $3.65-$3.85, extreme weights $3 down.

It was estimated that nearly 6,000,000 little pigs and fewer than 200,000 sows have been handled on government account at all points in the country since the program started Aug. 23.

Fat lambs closed weak to 25 cents lower compared with last Friday, sheep weak, and feeding lambs strong to higher. Fat native and range lambs bulked at $7 downward at the close, best $7.10, with week's top $7.30. Native throwouts brought $4-$4.50. Fat ewes sold mainly at $1.50-$2.60, top $2.75. Most feeding lambs went to the country at $6-$6.50.

Bank Points Out Certain Dangers Of Unsound Money

Discussing the "Perils and Illusions of Inflation" in its current letter on New England business, First National Bank of Boston says that at the tail-end of every prolonged depression there has been a recurrence of the campaign for depreciated money.

"In no instance," states the bank, "have we been able to lift ourselves out of a depression by adoption of this so-called short-cut method, but on the other hand the turning point of recovery came when the issue was settled decisively in favor of sound money."

"Inflation would not help the farmer," the bank declares. "Artificial price advances will not correct the fundamental evils of surplus agricultural products. Artificially high prices would tend to stimulate production of these commodities and to curtail consumption. Inflation is advocated to help the farmer pay off his debt, but this is not possible unless there is an increasing margin between his income and his outgo.

"Inflation would not help the working class as wages always lag behind the advance in the cost of living.

"Uncontrolled inflation penalizes the thrifty who provide the savings upon which our great economic system has been built. This group includes more than 50,000,000 savings depositors, 33,000,000 holders of life insurance policies, millions of holders of conservative investments, and thousands of those dependent upon pensions.

"In Germany the savings of the great middle class were wiped out and most of this group have been reduced to poverty. In France, savings bank depositors and conservative investors lost 80 per cent or more of their holdings."

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 178

A quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share has been declared, payable November 1, 1933, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1933.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

Boston, September 26, 1933.

98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

Cambridge Savings Bank

Harvard Square Cambridge

DEPOSIT BY MAIL

INTEREST BEGINS OCT. 2

Hasten to Reopen 375 National Banks

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 29

PUSHING the Administration's plans to reopen banks of the nation and expand purchasing power, the Treasury has completed details for reorganization of 375 national banks in 37 states.

The action followed the recent Administration announcement that it would hasten the reopening of banks to release nearly two billions of dollars still tied up in the closed institutions.

Business News of New England

Movies—The motion picture business in New England is picking up. And it is reported that all this improvement is not because the villain is more villainous or the great lover more arduous but because the people who like movies are now earning enough to place themselves once again in the box office queue.

* * *

More Movies—The Olympia Theaters, Inc., which owns 22 theaters, and the Olympia Operating Co., its operating subsidiary, report that since July 1 there has been an encouraging increase in attendance. Their records show that the average weekly receipts for the four weeks prior to September 9 were $83,590 compared with $58,000 in June.

* * *

Pay Rolls—Fall River, Mass., the textile town, reports an increased pay roll. The total distribution last week by all employers was the greatest since the week of June 27, 1931. The pay roll does not include every branch of employment but is based on the same firms each week. The report for last week shows a total of $599,837, an increase of $62,003 over the week ended Sept. 16. Textile pay rolls last week totaled $264,273, an increase of $73,100 over the week ended Sept. 16.

* * *

Boston Harbor—The War Department at Washington has called for bids to be opened Oct. 2 on an $800,000 project for improvement of Boston harbor.

* * *

Wool—In August 12,000,000 pounds of wool were imported at Boston, compared with 133,000 pounds in the like month a year ago.

* * *

Aviation—New England has long been known for its rarefied atmosphere and now it is being commercialized. Extension of the airplane pasenger service of the Boston-Maine Airways, Inc., to include a daily round trip between Boston, Concord, N. H.; White River Junction, Vt., and Montpelier, is being considered and may become effective by Oct. 15. The airways subsidiary of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central railroads is now operating a daily air service, with 10-passenger cabin planes between Boston, Portland, Waterville and Bangor, Maine. This service was inaugurated August 14, and is intended to be an all-year operation.

* * *

Cotton—As tangible proof that the textile revival has meant increased profits to cotton mills comes the declaration by Appleton Co., cotton manufacturer at Lowell, Mass., of a quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75 a share. This will be the first payment by the company since May 1, 1928.

* * *

Railroads—New England railroads are once again belching smoke and steam in the approved manner. The Boston & Maine road reports an August surplus of $221,743 compared with a surplus after charges of $50,787 in August, 1932. The New Haven road August deficit after fixed charges equaled $126,315 compared with a deficit of $478,533 in August, 1932. The Bangor & Aroostook road reports an August deficit after charges of $129,113, compared with a deficit after charges of $186,591 in August, 1932.

Electric Companies Seek New Business

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—In a nationwide educational campaign through advertising and selling to start Oct. 1, large electric lighting companies of this country will make a bid for additional business. It will seek to stimulate better lighting of stores, offices, industrial plants and homes. Each company will direct its own activities, although Edison Electric Institute is coördinating the general campaign.

In anticipation of the campaign, F. R. Kohnstamn, sales promotion manager of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., is in Chicago to marshal and instruct the entire Westinghouse sales force for this new drive.

Texas Corp. Crude Oil Prices Advance

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Texas Corporation has put into effect an average advance of about 10 cents a barrel in crude oil prices in the greater mid-continent area. The rise was unexpected by the trade and was attributed to an expectation of the reduction in allowable output of crude for October ordered yesterday by Secretary Ickes, the oil administrator.

The new schedule sets the top price for 40 gravity crude and higher at $1.08 a barrel in Oklahoma and Texas. Mid-continent of lower gravity was established at $1, the goal at which many producers have been aiming.

Foreign Debt Of Germany Shows Sharp Decrease

Since July, 1931, Total Is Down by 5,000,000,000 Reichsmarks

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—According to the latest official estimates of the German Government, the total foreign debt of Germany, not including direct investments, amounted to 18,967,000,000 Reichsmarks at the end of February, 1933, according to a statement issued by the National Industrial Conference Board. Of this total, the long-term indebtedness amounted to 10,265,000,000 Reichsmarks and the short-term debt to 8,702,000,000 Reichsmarks. As compared with the situation at the end of September, 1932, there is a reduction of 645,000,000 Reichsmarks in the short-term debt and an increase of 84,000,000 Reichsmarks in the long-term debt.

As compared with the status of July, 1931, the foreign debt of Germany, not including direct investments, showed a decline of approximately 5,000,000,000 Reichsmarks. During the same period investments declined from 5,900,000,000 Reichsmarks to 4,200,000,000 Reichsmarks.

The burden of interest and amortization payments from the end of February, 1933, to the end of February, 1934, is estimated by the board at 1,299,000,000 reichsmarks. Interest payments on long-term debts are estimated at 622,000,000 reichsmarks, and those on short-term debts, at 382,000,000 reichsmarks. These estimates were made without taking into account the effect of dollar depreciation on the burden of interest and amortization payments. Of the total debt service charge of 1,299,000,000 reichsmarks, 605,000,000 reichsmarks at the par of exchange, or almost 50 per cent of the total, is payable in United States dollars, which show a depreciation of about 30 per cent in comparison with the German mark.

"During the first seven months of 1933," continues the statement, "Germany had a surplus of commodity exports of only 315,000,000 reichsmarks, as compared with 667,000,000 reichsmarks in the corresponding period of 1932. The income from tourist expenditures, shipping services, and German investments abroad will undoubtedly also show a great decline in 1933, owing to the unfavorable condition of world trade and partly as a result of foreign reaction to internal political developments in Germany. The net income of Germany from these four sources is not likely to exceed 900,000,000 reichsmarks net in 1933, if there is no revival in world trade. This figure would be approximately 400,000,000 reichsmarks below the net requirements for foreign debt service estimated by the German Government.

"The official estimates do not take into account the saving of as much as 30 per cent that can be made on sums due to the United States owing to exchange depreciation; nor do they appear to take into account the repatriation of German foreign obligations that has taken place since July 1, 1931. If these factors are given due weight in estimating the foreign debt service of Germany and if the considerable income from the payment of Russian trade credits is added to the net income from merchandise trade, services, and foreign investments, it appears that even the greatly reduced supply of foreign exchange will be adequate to meet in full the actual debt service requirements in 1933. Under the partial transfer moratorium arrangements, made this summer, it will be possible for the German Reichsbank materially to strengthen its reserves position."

Jewel Tea Sales Somewhat Lower

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 (AP)—Sales by 1355 stores of the Jewel Tea Company, Inc., for the four-week period ended Sept. 9 amounted to $780,291, as compared to a total of $792,209 by 1334 stores for the corresponding period in 1932, the company announces.

During the first 36 weeks of the current year the company sales of an average of 1347 routes were $6,824,425, compared with last year's total of $7,612,325 for 1335 routes for a similar period.

The 84 stores of the Jewel Food Stores, Inc., a subsidiary of the tea company, reported sales for the four weeks ended Sept. 9 of $285,527, for the 36 weeks ended the same date an average of 86 stores did a total business of $2,667,620.

New Car Sales In August Up Sharply

DETROIT, Sept. 29—Sales of new cars in August in 33 states total 138,552 or 83.3 per cent greater than a year ago, says R. L. Polk & Co., compared with 147,200 in July, 1933.

Of 33 states reported, 16 show declines from July and 17 increases. In spite of this mixed trend, the estimate a week ago of 175,000 for August seems correct.

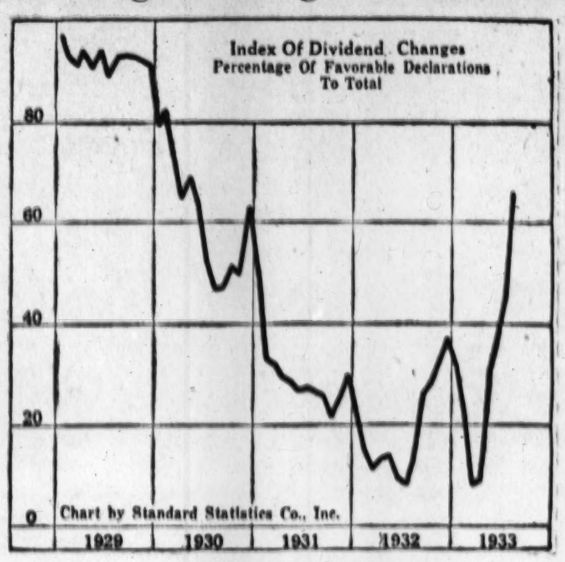
In the same 33 states commercial car registrations total 17,868, up 91.8 per cent from August last year and only 5.8 per cent under July, 1933. Total truck sales for the month will probably run higher than previous esimate, as the pace in the states already indicates a total of a little over 29,000.

Freight Car Traffic Has 36.5 Per Cent Rise

DETROIT, Sept. 28—Great Lakes Regional Advisory Board estimates freight car reuirements in this district the fourth quarter at 287,353 cars, compared with 210,518 a year before, up 36.5 per cent.

The estimated requirements of the auto industry are 35,388 cars, compared with 26,510 in last quarter of 1932, up 33.5 per cent.

Two-Thirds of All Dividend Changes in August Favorable



Best Relative Comparison Since 1930, With 57 American Concerns Declaring Initial, Extra or Increased Disbursements

THE ratio of favorable to unfavorable dividend actions by American corporations has increased sharply. As illustrated by the chart above, 66 per cent of all dividend changes during August were favorable, as compared with only 8 per cent during the banking holiday month of March.

During August, 57 concerns declared initial or extra dividends or increased the regular rate, compared with only 29 unfavorable declarations. This is the best relative comparison since 1930.

The recent decline in unfavorable dividend actions carries significance in emphasizing the extent to which corporation resources have been strengthened, illustrating the more hopeful outlook from the viewpoint of directorates, and contributing to business recovery in expanding the purchasing power of a multitude of stockholders.

The World's Business

Inflation

THE answers to the question, "What is inflation?" are hedged around with so many imponderables that it is impossible to be clear cut. For instance, some would say that the object of inflation is not so much the redistribution of the national income as the stimulation of business. Agriculture, burdened with debt, stresses the former; industry, starved for orders, the latter. In American history it has always been the agrarian sections which have backed inflation. But today, as the existence of the influential Committee for the Nation proves, industry would not be adverse to a controlled dose of it. Even financiers are not wholly anti-inflationist. Those among them who are closest to commodity and security markets have a fellow-feeling with western producers. If we say that the object of inflation is business revival rather than the redistribution of the national income, then we should also qualify the statement that bondholders lose from inflation. Holders of first-class bonds do. On balance this cannot be said, however, of holders of the more speculative bonds. What they lose in the lowering buying power of their fixed interest payments, they gain in being less uncertain of the receipt of those interest payments!

* * *

Industrial Conflicts

One of the most amazing phenomena of the depression in the United States was the relative absence of industrial conflict. In no year did disputes come up to the number recorded in 1929. In that prosperity year, the total was 903. Succeeding years give these figures: 1930, 653; 1931, 894; 1932, 808. Up till May, 1933, the industrial atmosphere remained comparatively unruffled. The reason was the haunting fear which made labor satisfied with almost anything it could get. Then came the NRA, with its promise of a New Deal, and labor assumed an activity, in places amounting to militancy, in an effort to make the deal even better than was promised. The result is to be seen in the statistics. Disputes jumped from 72 at the beginning of April to 133 in May, and in July had mounted to 165, involving 109,752 workers. This latter figure compares with 20,890 in July, 1932.

* * *

Vertical Unions

The opinion grows that one condition of industrial peace is the development of vertical unions. Under the present system an executive in, say Industry A might have to negotiate about labor conditions in his plant with a union representative whose industrial experience has been in Industry B and who is representing a craft which supplies labor to all kinds of industries. President Roosevelt has refused to countenance any interpretation of the labor clause in the NRA. The result is that employers and employees are propagandizing interpretations of their own which are diametrically opposed to each other. Labor says Section 7(a) really provides for a closed shop. Management has recently gone on record as saying it guarantees an open shop. All that the clause says, in fact, is that the workers shall be entitled to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. If the administration would encourage the development of vertical unionism, there would be a much better opportunity of finding a common denominator of understanding. By a vertical union is meant a super-company union which would stand in precisely the same relation to the government as the new trade associations.

* * *

Currency Certainty

Financial opinion thinks that devaluation is near. For eight weeks business has been falling off. The pace which started in March and ended in July was too fast and too speculative to be kept up. Output was stimulated by several circumstances. One was the prospect that costs, particularly of labor, would be higher after codification. Another was the prospect of inflation, with its promise of higher prices for industrial goods. Markets were also helped by the latter factor. Now, however, any moves to prolong or stress currency uncertainty can no longer whip up the economy. Like all stimulants, its ultimate effects nullify and more than nullify any seeming immediate benefits. The time has arrived when currency certainty should be a bullish factor. But it is taken for granted that the restoration of certainty, regarded as the relinking of the dollar to gold, will be well below the old parity, though not so much as the 50 per cent authorized under the President's inflation powers.

* * *

Devaluation

Devaluation would bring a very Old Deal to the support of the New Deal. Currency devaluation is almost as old as currency itself. Wicked kings filled their private treasuries by devaluation, or coin clipping. Roman history contains many examples of that gentle art. Later on, Dante cast them into his Inferno. But devaluation was also practiced by wise administrators, acting in behalf not in exploitation of the people, as one way of maintaining economic stability. Adam Smith shows in his "Wealth of Nations" that from 1351 to the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, a period of more than 200 years, wheat stayed at 6s. 8d. a quarter. Why? Because the quantity of silver contained in the silver penny, the standard of those times, was changed several times. The Tudors thought 6s. 8d. a reasonable price for wheat and maintained it by changing the silver content up or down of the coin that bought it. President Roosevelt seems to be preparing to do the same. That, at any rate, is one's inference from the state of the economic situation and the economic beliefs of President Roosevelt's recent visitors.

* * *

War Debts

We seem to be nearing the end of the long road leading to a solution of the war debt problem. And what is in sight? From all accounts, a lump sum payment. Such a commonsense solution has never made much headway so far because public opinion was not ready for it. Time and experience, however, seem to have produced a change in attitude. The debtors won't pay at the old rate, and the creditor must accept what he can get with as much grace as possible, though the feeling in the Middle West, whence used to come most of the "make 'em pay" agitation, appears to have lapsed into indifference.

H. B. E.

Authority Sees Continuation Of Foreign Defaults

Dr. Winkler Expects No Less Than $22,300,000,000 in Bond Failures

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—By next year there will be in default no less than $22,300,000,000 of contractual obligations of governments, states and municipalities, according to Dr. Winkler's forthcoming work, entitled "Foreign Bonds—An Autopsy."

Interest due and unpaid will total well over $12,500,000,000, and will continue to accumulate at the rate of more than $1,000,000,000 a year, equivalent to over $2,000 a minute, says Mr. Winkler.

The hugeness of these figures is apparent when one considers that the amount in default is equivalent to about $12 for each man, woman, and child living, regardless of race and color, and creed.

The amount in default, Dr. Winkler points out, is only slightly less than the total expenditure of the United States Government from its foundation, about a century and a half ago, to the outbreak of the Great War. It is equal to almost three and a half times the total expenditure of Great Britain in connection with the Napoleonic conflict, covering a quarter of a century.

It is equal to 15 times Great Britain's outlay in connection with her South African war. It is equal to 32 times the annual income of all the Balkan countries; 50 times that of the Scandinavian kingdoms; 115 times that of of the Baltic countries; and 450 times the annual income of all the Central American republics. It is equal to the aggregate wealth of 14 states, including Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Utah, and Vermont.

Russia heads the list of defaulters, accounting for more than 77 per cent of the total. Brazil is a distant second, with well over $1,000,000,000 in default. Mexico holds third place with somewhat less than $625,000,000. Germany ranks fourth, with appreciably more than $500,000,000; followed by Chile with about $450,000,000; Turkey with $370,000,000; China with $346,000,000; Roumania with $325,000,000; Yugoslavia with $279,000,000; and Uruguay with more than $170,000,000. Latvia is last with only $7,500,000, which is, however, almost as large as the accumulated interest. Reference is also made to the defaults of the Southern States, aggregating about $85,000,000.

Net of 70 Roads Up 99.9 Per Cent Over Last Year

The first 70 roads to report August earnings had net operating income aggregating $55,902,000, compared with $27,956,000 in the like 1932 period, up 99.9 per cent, and $51,622,000 in August, 1931, up 8.2 per cent. In July their net operating income was $59,720,000, up 403.7 per cent from $11,856,000 the 1932 month.

Results of the first 70 carriers confirm the estimate, made on basis of 57, that the net operating income for August of all class 1 roads approximated $58,500,000, compared with $28,368,387 in August, 1932, and $56,444,155 in August, 1931.

The 70 reporting carriers in August had gross approximating $276,662,000, compared with $235,523,000 in August, 1932, up 17.4 per cent, compared with $337,730,000 in August, 1931, off 18.0 per cent. In July they had gross totaling $274,270,000, up 23.3 per cent from $222,269,000 a year before.

Gross of all carriers for August, on basis of reports at hand, is estimated at $297,500,000, compared with $252,102,171 in August, 1932, and $364,392,529 in August, 1931.

Bank Clearings Upturn Reported

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet reports a resumption of the upward trend in banking clearings as compared with the previous year.

The total for the week ended Sept. 27 was $4,252,517,000, a rise of 9.2 per cent from 1932. Most of the improvement was in New York City.

Clearings in the last week of September are usually below those for the preceding week. The recession this year was $360,679,000. A year ago the drop amounted to $1,364,594,000, due to a sharp decrease in the activity of speculative markets.

Columbia Pictures Corp. Earnings $4.10 a Share

Columbia Pictures Corporation reports for the year ended July 1, 1933, a net income of $740,240 after all charges and taxes, equal after preferred dividends to $4.10 a share on 167,885 shares of no-par common stock. This compares with net for the year ended June 25, 1932, of $574,292, or $3.10 a share on the common stock after deducting preferred dividends.

Balance sheet as of July 1, 1933, shows current assets of $4,926,639, of which cash and United States Treasury certificates amounted to $1,070,635; current liabilities $1,084,414; and working capital $3,842,225. This compares with working capital of $3,229,020 on June 25, 1932.

More M. I. T. Shareholders

The Sept. 30 quarterly dividend of Massachusetts Investors Trust, amounting to 19 cents a share, will be paid to 17,505 shareholders, the largest number in the trust's history. They hold 1,126,790 shares. The distribution calls for $212,801. Trustees state that the net income from interest and dividends for the quarter ending Sept. 30 exceeded the amount of this distribution.

Southern Pacific To Buy 25,000 Tons Rails

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Sept. 29

THE Southern Pacific Company will purchase a minimum of 25,000 tons of steel rails for relaying use during the year 1934, according to an announcement made today by Mr. Hale Holden, chairman of the company.

At the present time the railroad is taking delivery of some 2000 tons of steel rails, the remaining part of the last order placed by it.

Only Slight Drop In Tonnage Sales Of Food Products

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Tonnage sales of food products declined only moderately during the depression and, in the absence of outside influences, reductions in selling prices generally approximated declines in raw material and operating costs. Hence, the substantial declines in profits which occurred in several lines resulted mainly from price-cutting trade tactics and inventory losses, says the Standard Statistics Company of New York, in a survey which continues in part:

"The sharp reversal of commodity price trends late last spring has virtually eliminated inventory losses as a factor in current year operations; in fact, in many cases, sizable inventory appreciation has been realized. Moreover, greater confidence in the business outlook is combining with government encouragement of trade coöperation to improve competitive conditions. Finally, the upturn in consumer buying power is providing a basis for gradual expansion of unit sales and for the return of prices to a more remunerative level.

"Accordingly, the earnings position of the meat packers and flour millers has been definitely improved; the extent of profits recovery will be roughly proportionate to the severity of past income recessions.

"Because of poor showings early in the year, 1933 results of dairy and baking concerns will be held around 1932 levels, even though current operations are on a more favorable basis."

Freight Loadings Increase 653 Cars In Sept. 23 Week

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Sept. 23 were announced today by the American Railway Association as 652,669 cars, an increase of 653 above the preceding week and a gain of 57,065 above the corresponding week in 1932.

It was a decrease, however, of 85,367 cars compared with the corresponding week in 1931.

Miscellaneous freight loadings totaled 236,088 cars, an increase of 4641 over the preceding week and 19,216 over the corresponding week in 1932ffi merchandise less than car load freight, 174,443, an increase of 2072 above the preceding week, but 4210 below the corresponding week last year; grain and grain products, 33,697, an increase of 2240 above the preceding week, but 2349 below the corresponding week last year; forest products 25,079, a decrease of 140 below last week, but 6502 above the like week in 1932; ore 35,689, a decrease of 4392 below last week but 30,090 above the corresponding week last year; coal 119,412, a decrease of 5393 from the preceding week but 6265 over 1932; coke 6567, four cars below the preceding week but 2867 over last year, and livestock 21,694, increase 1629 over the preceding week but 1416 below last year.

Federal Reserve Bank Credit Now $33,000,000 Higher

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding the week ended Sept. 27, as reported by reserve banks, was $2,392,000,000, up $28,000,000 from the preceding week and $141,000,000 from the corresponding week in 1932.

On Sept. 27 reserve bank credit was $2,421,000,000, up $33,000,000 for the week. This corresponds with an increase of $53,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and a decrease of $3,000,000 in monetary gold stock, offset in part by decreases of $10,000,000 in money in circulation and $9,000,000 in unexpended capital funds, non-member deposits, etc., and an increase of $2,000,000 in Treasury currency adjusted.

Bills discounted increased $3,000,000 at Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and a like amount at all reserve banks. The system's holdings of bills bought in open market show practically no change. Holdings of Treasury certificates and bills increased $33,000,000, of Treasury notes $2,000,000 and of United States bonds $1,000,000.

Medford Savings Bank

29 High St. Branch, 442 Main St. Medford, Massachusetts

INTEREST BEGINS Oct. 2

Deposits Received by Mail

A Mutual Savings Bank having no stockholders, all profits go to the depositors.

Australian Wool Mart Opens With Advanced Prices

Values 50 P. C. Over Last Season—Stock Exchange Reacts Favorably

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Encouragement has come to the whole of Australia from the rise in prices at the opening in Sydney of wool sales of the 1933-34 season. The basis of values at the opening was approximately 50 per cent above the average of last season, and, in the two subsequent days, there has been a further hardening.

The average price was at least 45 per cent above that at the opening sales last year. It was 30 per cent above the prices, realized at last season's closing Sydney sales in early June, and from 15 to 20 per cent above the closing sales in Brisbane late in June.

Mr. F. H. Stewart, Minister for Commerce, said he had been informed by competent authorities that, if the present prices were maintained, the total gain to Australia from the increased prices would be about £12,000,000.

The stock exchange reacted to the news immediately; the investment market was firmer, pastoral companies showing advances which indicated that the rise in wool prices exceeded expectations.

Pastoralists, however, are emphasizing that while there is every reason for rejoicing, there is no excuse for believing that boom times have returned. Mr. H. Bell, chairman of directors of Winchcombe, Carson, Ltd., made this point at the firm's annual meeting two days after the opening of the sales. "If we get a few years of satisfactory prices, which looks possible, landholders will be able to recover partially the financial ground they have lost since 1929," he said. Mr. Bell went on to discuss reasons for the advance in prices and said: "Wool has also improved in value because those responsible for its marketing have refrained from attempting the conquest of natural laws.

"The price of the staple has conformed to the economic conditions existing, its use has been encouraged and the increased quantities grown have, as a result, passed into consumption. If supplies had been held back in an effort to force price levels beyond world purchasing power a surplus stock of wool would exist, consumers would be uncertain of its effect on values and present confidence would not be so noticeable. . . . If our hopes are realized then the 1933-34 period will be the first paying year for the man on the land since 1929. And well he deserves it for the plucky and courageous fight he has put up during the last four years," Mr. Bell concluded.

Open Banks in The United States Now Number Over 16,000

Open banks in the United States number 16,032, according to the 115th semiannual edition of Rand McNally Bankers Directory, just published. Total deposits as of June 30, (the last official statement) amounted to $42,500,000,000, while capital, surplus and undivided profits (the stockholders' equity) aggregated nearly $7,000,000,000.

Excluding conservator banks, there are listed 4983 national banks, 10,719 state banks and trust companies, and 330 private banks. In addition to the head offices, there are 2443 branches listed as open.

Industrial banks, Federal Reserve Banks, Federal Land Banks, Federal Intermediate Banks and Joint Stock Land Banks bring the total listed banking institutions and branches to 18,797 for the United States.

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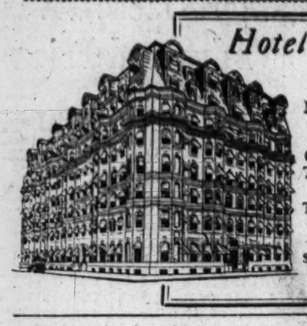

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Atlanta Prison's Honor Farm Serves to Teach, Not Punish

Comparative Freedom of 1200-Acre Tract Said to Be Releasing Better Type of Men Than Penitentiaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—It is a far cry from the "Reading Gaol" of Oscar Wilde's ballad to the penal institutions of today, where men, trained in the work of rehabilitating the socially unfit, are concerned not with how extreme they may make the penalty for crime, but how complete they may make the cure.

In 1931, Mr. Alexander Paterson, Commissioner of Prisons of England, came to the United States and visited all the federal and many state penal institutions. Upon his return to England there passed between this country and Great Britain an official interchange of communications expressing the hope that a closer relationship might be developed between the two prison bureaus.

The reaction of this British prison commissioner toward the American institutions was most favorable. Among the several projects that met with his especial approval was the honor farm which is a branch of the Atlanta penitentiary.

The Honor Farm

A tract of 1248 acres on South River and Sugar Creeks was purchased in the spring of 1920 while Fred G. Zerbst was Atlanta's warden. It is about seven miles from the main plant. At first the men were housed in temporary shacks and the barns were shoddy things. For 10 years it was considered an experiment. If it were to be made permanent it must pay—pay in the making of men and in the saving of money. The selection of the Georgia prison for this experiment was wise. Due to weather conditions the same ground can be made to produce several crops a year. Outdoor activities can be carried on practically all the year. Many prisoners at Atlanta are violaters of the Eighteenth Amendment, many from small farms. Some have not advanced far from pioneer farming habits. They are found to be open-minded toward modern farm ideas.

The first year there was a total of 440 men at the farm, not more than 100 at any one time. Now the average is about 200 at a time. It has paid both ways from the start. When the present warden, Mr. A. C. Aderhold, came in 1929, it was considered past the experimental stage. The next year modern, permanent buildings began to take the place of the shacks, all constructed by prison labor.

Driving into the open gateway to the farm on a summer morning, one sees no evidence of the arm of the law. No guards, no prison stripes, no bars. The institution is classed by prison executives as a place of minimum security. There is evidence of careful planning and efficient execution, good buildings and well-kept terraces, sleek cows and thriving garden truck.

Attractive Dwellings

On the right are two attractive cottages; the first that of the farm manager, Mr. F. V. Ritter, graduate of the University of Maryland; the second, that of Lieut. S. V. Smith, superintendent, who has had training as an executive in the main prison. The herdsman, Mr. F. X. Brenneis, formerly instructor in the Florida University, came to Atlanta from the United States Boys' Farm School near Philadelphia.

To the left in a commanding, elevated position, is the men's dormitory of reinforced concrete and brick. In this building are incorporated the latest ideas in penal dormitory construction. Here are housed about 200 men, carefully selected from the prison population, men found worthy to be trusted, interested in modern farming and dairying.

The cots are arranged alternately, head to foot, army style, 50 to a section, Negroes in a separate section. There are four shower rooms, recreation, first aid and reading rooms, a barber shop and office. There is a piano and a radio.

On the ground floor are the dining room and large kitchen, where men who do not look like prisoners are cooking appetizing food in caldirons. The head cook and head waiter are prisoners, with one paid executive over the entire kitchen force. Food is served cafeteria style in compartment plates of aluminum.

One day's breakfast menu is boiled rice, corn fritters, bread, butter, sirup, coffee, milk and sugar; dinner: fried beef liver, gravy, creamed potatoes, English peas, sage dressing, young onions, rice-and-raisin pudding, sirup, bread and water; supper: scrambled eggs with salmon, potato cakes, gravy, ginger cakes, sirup, bread, butter, coffee and sugar. The menus vary considerably from day to day.

Normal Working Day

The working day is eight hours long, varying somewhat as is necessary in farm life. After work is over the men are free to walk about the grounds until supper. Men who are studying by correspondence or in classes take this time to prepare their lessons.

Educational work is under supervision of the main prison. Study is much encouraged and is compulsory for the illiterate during the winter. Teachers are generally to be found among the prisoners.

On Saturday afternoon and Sunday afternoon, there is a varied program of athletics. The farm baseball team plays in contest with local teams from the small towns around Atlanta. On Sunday there are religious services.

Southeast of the dormintory are the five dairy barns of reënforced concrete, which are equipped with modern appliances. Eight automatic milkers transfer milk from cows to glass jars, from whence it goes through pipes to the milk house into a series of electrically cooled pipes without being exposed to the air. Each barn holds 50 cows. No butter is made, the tables are supplied with margarine. The cows are Holstein, since the need is for quantity production.

In addition to modern electric plows, tractors, etc., the farm has 32 mules and nine horses. All animals are fed scientifically, food weighed and records kept. There are 1000 young chicks and 250 laying hens. The pigs are kept well away from the dormitory, really across the farm.

Produce All Used

In accordance with prison regulations, none of the produce is sold. The men of the farm are fed and the surplus is sent to help feed the population of the main prison.

A large dredging machine is in use for reclaiming land, with already 50 acres to its credit. A rock quarry, and a rock crusher produce rock for use at the farm and the main institution.

Warden Aderhold, having been an executive in the Atlanta prison for 27 years, has learned from practical experience that there is no danger of being too good to prisoners. Whatever goes toward the making of better men is of first consideration with him. To him, a prison is not for punishment; its purpose is rather to give men a new hold on themselves and a new vision.

And this is what the honor farm is doing. The outdoor life, the trust, the comparative freedom, the contact with animal and plant life; these coupled with regular habits, training and discipline is releasing a better type of men than has been expected from prisons. Many letters on file in the office give evidence of appreciation of the training received.

'Human' Enforcement At Border Expected From El Paso Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Active coöperation between United States and Mexican authorities along the Rio Grande, in order to make law enforcement along that border "more human," is expected to result from a recent conference attended by Mexican and American officials representing the state, immigration and customs departments.

The meeting was held at El Paso and was the direct outgrowth of a series of incidents in which guns were brought into play. The dangers to which officers, both American and Mexican, have been exposed from the activities of organized smugglers caused a critical situation in which the normal procedure of arrest and trial became a secondary procedure. Officers came to act on the theory of "shoot first and then ask questions."

Mexican authorities claimed that a number of Mexicans who attempted, at different times, to enter the United States to seek work, and who, either through ignorance, lack of funds, or fear, tried to cross the border illegally, had become victims of overzealous officers to whom every alien was a contrabandist.

The Mexican representatives at the conference suggested that officers be unarmed except on emergency vigilance duty, but the United States representatives pointed out it was required of patrol officers to be armed. However, the district directors agreed to issue orders instructing officers to make use of their weapons only in cases of absolute necessity.

Educational Guidance Urged on Torontonians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Vocational guidance is a vital problem of the schools of today, said Dr. C. C. Goldring, supervisor of education in Toronto, in a recent address here. In England he found vocational guidance being carried on to a great extent by volunteer groups.

In the United States, Dr. Goldring pointed out that this work is called educational guidance. During the past year in all Toronto public schools pupils of the fourth form and their parents were shown the importance of choosing a vocation. The teacher's advice was available at all times.

Factory Relocation In Rural Areas Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Decentralization of population by removal of small industries and factories to rural areas was given as one of the steps likely to be a part of national recovery by Mr. M. L. Wilson, federal administrator of the recently-enacted Shipstead Homestead Act. Mr. Wilson was here for a conference with Senator John H. Bankhead, one of the sponsors of the measure at the last session of Congress.

Mr. Wilson said he expected to aid 10,000 families to acquire small plots of land and become self-sustaining during the next year. Under the terms of the Shipstead law, the Government helps unemployed persons to acquire land for small farms. The federal administrator made it plain, however, that the land so purchased was not to be used to compete with farm crops, in the open market."

"Through the establishment of small factories and industries in rural communities," he said, "we hope to accomplish a measure of relief for the congested areas." More detailed and complete plans for the working of the Homestead Act will be announced soon, Mr. Wilson intimated. Before his appointment as federal administrator of the Shipstead Act, Mr. Wilson was a professor at Montana Agricultural College.

Greater Boston

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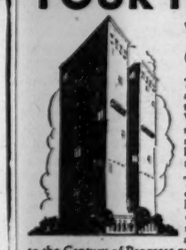

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Coach Cann Is Relying Much On His Captain

Football Conditions at New York University Different From 1932

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—The football team of New York University presented a complete contrast to last season, as practice began on the home field of the team at University Heights. Last year the stars left to him by his predecessor as coach had already settled for themselves who would play the positions, and Howard G. Cann, the new mentor, was reduced to the position of merely assenting to the plans. As a result, the stars failed to realize their full possibilities and the season was disappointing.

Today, after three weeks' practice at Sebago Lake, an entirely different condition prevails. Cann finds all his candidates struggling hard for their places and he himself is now in full possession of the needed authority to decide the many questions arising daily. Naturally, the leading players and veterans of previous seasons have the right of way, but most of them are not yet certain of their final places, and even where the leaders are settled, there are plenty of candidates for substitute jobs, from which final selections are to be made. Only this week, two new candidates of prominence have come forward, both for ends, who are likely greatly to improve the offense.

Capt. Harry F. Temple '34 is the chief reliance of Coach Cann in the backfield, with great skill in both running and passing and a fair kicker. He has played both halfback positions during the preliminary season and is now also running the plays from fullback. With William C. Albee '34, also a veteran of two seasons, also moving about in the backfield, and a sophomore candidate of great weight and power; Edward Smith '36, on the other wing, the first line of backs is complete, though not settled as to positions. For quarterback the second-string quarter of last year, Nathan T. Grossman '34, has the call at present, but Leon M. Smelstor '34 and Anthony J. Julian '34, an absentee last year, are also used regularly in practice.

Mandell Showing Up Well

For other backfield places, Joseph Mandell '34, a newcomer in varsity play, has been showing up so well on the scrub team that he is now regarded as the leading replacement find of the season. Another promising back is Charles Siegel '36, originally scheduled for a quarterback position, but now likely to be used in other backfield places. Other newcomers include Robert C. Fregosi, Cifert F. Gavalis and Jack Begelman, all of the incoming sophomore group, while the veterans are Sol H. Fuchs '34, who just escaped a regular berth last season; Arthur E. Mielke '35, Louis A. Dalwin '35, Putnam T. Stuart '35, and a newcomer this week, Joseph Catania '35, are available. But Cann has definitely announced that Temple and Abee are his chief reliances.

For center, Coach Cann has followed the custom of past years and shifted a regular from another position. Basilio J. Marchi '34, last year second on the guard list, is now at center. John J. Joynt '34, a relief center last season, is next, but is having great difficulty in holding his place from the sophomore, John P. Bills '36. Other possibilities are Lester Fischer '35, Herbert L. Blume '35, and Gus Butkus '36, just added to the squad this week.

Veteran Guard Back

John L. Kohler '34, veteran guard for the past two seasons, is back at his old position at right guard, while Victor W. Barber '35, second to Marchi last year and winner of the varsity letter then, replaces the new center on the left side. The other veterans, Martin Carlsen '35, and Orrin Hertz '34, have been displaced for the present by a trio of sophomores, Caesar A. Benvenuto, Harold C. Boggiano and Joseph Milanesi. Clifford M. Skudin '36 and Edward J. Sarosy '34, a new man, are also possibilities.

Two more veterans, Abraham Scheuer '34, who recently changed his name from Itzkowitz, and Peter Zaremba '34, are back at their old positions at right and left tackle, with Emilio E. De Benedictis '35, also a veteran, second to Scheuer, and another junior with varsity experience, Allen W. Walz, fighting out the other place with a sophomore, Stephen G. Shields, formerly an end, and still a possibility for that place. Hertz is also being tried out at tackle, as is Charles Appel '36, who reported Monday, and Perry Giffen '36.

Maynard H. White '34, who proved of great value last season, his first on the varsity, is the leading candidate for left end, with Eldon F. Dungey '34, second string end last year, on the other wing. But a pair of juniors, one a newcomer this week, are close behind them, and are likely to see much service. These are George M. Hardy '35, who was kept out of play last season by scholastic difficulties, but has made up the deficiencies, and reported for duty on Monday, and Howard J. McMaster '35, with John B. Abatemarco '35, new to football, but an all-round athlete, also showing well. The veteran Joseph H. Lefft '34, Peter Bobrowsky '35, James A. Ruddy '35, and a powerful group of sophomores, Irwin Klein, Roderick Walker, Eric Ekberg, Sidney Kleiman, Harold Barton and Francis Nemac, who also reported on Monday, may be called upon.

As in recent seasons, the home games of the team will be played at Yankee Stadium, with seven contests scheduled. The only trip away will take the team at mid-season to Athens, Ga., to play University of Georgia, while the season will culminate with a visit from Carnegie Institute of Technology, Nov. 25.

'A Backfield Star

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
by George Kastner

Capt. Harry F. Temple '34
New York University Eleven.

Braves Beat Dodgers Behind Ed Brandt, 5-4

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	90	60	.600
Pittsburgh	85	67	.559
Chicago	84	68	.553
St. Louis	82	69	.543
Boston	81	70	.536
Brooklyn	64	86	.427
Philadelphia	59	91	.393
Cincinnati	58	92	.387

Results Sept. 28

Boston 5, Brooklyn 4.
Boston 2, Brooklyn 2 (10 innings).
Only games scheduled.

The Boston Braves moved one-half game nearer to the fourth-place St. Louis Cardinals in the National League baseball race yesterday by taking the first game of a doubleheader with Brooklyn, 5 to 4. The second contest ended with the score tied in the tenth, 2-all. The Tribe is now only one game away from the first division.

The Braves clinched the opener in the first and second innings while Emil Leonard was pitching for the Dodgers. Owen Carroll, who relieved Leonard in the second, limited the Boston club to one hit until he left in the eighth. Ed Brandt pitched most of the game for the winners. Boston was outhit 14 to 7.

Huck Betts and Ray Benge pitched shutout ball for nine innings of the second game. The Braves put across what looked like the winning runs in their half of the tenth, but a homer by Outen, Danny Taylor's triple and a single by Boyle put the Dodgers back in the ball game. The contest was called at the end of this rally, however, on account of darkness. The scores by innings:

At Brooklyn—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	1
Brooklyn	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	14	1

Batteries — Brandt, Frankhouse and Hogan; Leonard, Carroll, Beck and Lopez. Winning pitcher—Brandt. Losing pitcher—Leonard. Umpires—Moran and Pfirman. Time—1h. 55m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	8	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	0

Batteries — Betts, Frankhouse and Spohrer; Benge and Outen. Umpires—Pfirman and Moran. Time—1h. 46m.

Miss Williams Plays Brilliantly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29—Frances Williams and Edith Quier meet today in the final round of the Pennsylvania state women's golf championship as the result of the semifinals, yesterday. Miss Williams gave another exhibition of brilliant golf when she defeated Eleanor Wilson of Spring Haven, 4 and 3. She was 2 under women's par for the first nine holes of the course. Miss Quier defeated Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Country Club, national champion in 1915, 7 and 6. Mrs. Vanderbeck failed to win a hole, for the first time in her golfing career.

Lewis and Roberts Elected

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 29 (AP)—Eddie Lewis of Corona, N. J., and Charles Roberts of Fall River were elected co-captains of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College soccer team for 1933, following a workout of the squad held yesterday afternoon. Lewis, besides performing with the soccer outfit, has won letters in baseball and wrestling. The Red and White booters open their 1933 schedule on Saturday against the East Stroudsburg Teachers' College on South Field.

To Play Off for Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Sept. 29—Mike Turnesa of the Fairview Country Club and Sal Di Buono of the Bonnie Brier Country Club tied for the Westchester open golf championship title at the Bonnie Brier course, yesterday, with cards of 288 for the 72 holes of medal play. They will play off the tie tomorrow.

Among the Many Highlights

NEXT WEEK

at the

Y

*MON., 6:30 P. M. Executives Training Course under Harry Newton Clarke, Cleveland Business Clinic.

*MON., 8 P. M. Art Exhibit and Concert.

*MON., ALL DAY. Free Bowling.

*TUE., 8:00 P. M. Mammoth Gymnastic Exhibition followed by dancing.

*WED., 8:00 P. M. Stag Party for Young Men—exhibition and entertainment

*THU., 8:00 P. M. Spectacular Swimming Exhibition—N. E. Stars—Underwater Stunts.

THU., 8:00 P. M. Social Dancing.
SAT., 3:00 P. M. Ocean Sail.

*Bring this ad and ask for courtesy card to one of these starred events.

OPEN HOUSE WEEK
October 1-7

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Four Professional Tennis Players In Semifinal Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 29—All four of the leading seeded players came through to the semifinal round of the national professional lawn tennis championship singles, at Westchester Country Club, yesterday, though two of them required extra sets to do it.

Vincent Richards, twice champion, still maintained his pace in his match with Thedore Rericha, winning in straight sets, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3, while at the other end of the draw, Paul Heston, the Washington player, scored over William Triest of Philmont Country Club, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

Francis T. Hunter, seeded second in the draw, finally managed to catch up with the rest of the field, but had two hard battles on his hands before he succeeded. Completing his match in the third round against Herman Peterson, stopped by darkness after the third set on Wednesday, he dropped another set to the Larchmont player, but won the fifth set, the scores being 1—6, 6—2, 6—3, 1—6, 6—2. Then he encountered Charles M. Wood Jr., who also managed to take a set. The score: 6—2, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

The doubles were also brought down to the semifinal, with the favorite teams winning. The summary:

United States Professional Lawn Tennis Championships

Singles—Third Round

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Herman Peterson, Larchmont, N. Y., 1—6, 6—2, 6—3, 1—6, 6—2.

Fourth Round

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated Theodore Rericha, New York, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

Robert Murray, Sands Point, N. Y., defeated J. Basil Maguire, Greenwich, Conn., 2—6, 10—8, 6—4, 6—0.

Hunter defeated Charles M. Wood Jr., Bernardsville, N. J., 6—2, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

Paul L. Heston, Washington, D. C., defeated William Triest, Philmont, Penna., 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

Doubles—First Round

Edwin J. Faulkner and Heston defeated Sam Shore and James J. McDougall, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

Richards and Wood defeated John Cardegna and Maguire, 6—2, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5.

Second Round

George Agutter and Robert Murray defeated Robert L. Cahill and Sidney Dufton, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0.

Heston and Faulkner won from Charles H. Kenyon and James Kenney, by default.

Richards and Wood defeated D. Daniel Martella and James J. Mitchell, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

Herman Peterson and Arthur Rudolph defeated Rudolph Noble and James Burns Jr., 6—0, 6—1, 6—4.

Hurricanes Beat Sands Point, 10-5, In Waterbury Polo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 29—The handicap section of the United States polo championships, for the Waterbury Cups, at the Meadow Brook Club, started yesterday when two of the losers of early contests in the open, the Hurricanes and Sands Point, contested the first game, on Cochran Field. They were equally handicapped, both totaling 24 goals, so the contest was on an even basis.

The game resulted in a victory for the Hurricanes, with Stephen Sanford, No. 1 and organizer of the team, scoring most of the goals for his team, while the Hoppings, father and son, were the only scorers for Sands Point. The score was 10 to 5. Sanford scored seven goals for Hurricanes, being the only scorer for his team in the first five chukkers, with some assistance from the passes of his associates, G. H. Bostwick and Capt. C. T. I. Roark. The summary:

Waterbury Cups—First Round
Cochran Field

Pos.	Hurricanes	Sands Point
No. 1	Stephen Sanford	Robert Lehman
2	G. H. Bostwick	E. A. S. Hopping
3	C. T. I. Roark	E. W. Hopping

Back—R. E. Strawbridge Jr. Raymond Guest
Score—Hurricanes 10, Sands Point 5. Goals—Sanford 7, Bostwick, Roark, Strawbridge, for Hurricanes; E. A. S. Hopping 3, E. W. Hopping 2, for Sands Point. Referee—Devereux Milburn. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and W. H. Gaylard. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Alumni Weekly Sees Sport Corrections

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29 (AP)—The Yale Alumni Weekly said editorially last night that "intercollegiate athletics is probably due for some correction as to excesses and over-emphasis" in commenting on the effect of the new inter-college sports on student interest in university teams.

Under the new college plan at Yale, each of the several colleges will be represented by teams in as many sports as possible in an effort to give "many undergraduates . . . not of varsity caliber . . . exercise with some interest in it."

The review said it was "hardly likely" that the new program "should seriously weaken undergraduate interest in university teams." It added:

> The more a man finds there is to know about playing any game, the greater is his interest in the specialists at it.
>
> The plan as now proposed should without a doubt bring new varsity material into the limelight and the existence of varsity teams can only act as a stimulus to these smaller units.
>
> There will be no paid coaching of the intercollege teams, which is a good place to start from for the new régime.

The review said the correction of intercollegiate sports would come from outside sources as now is happening.

New Jersey Team Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y., Sept. 29—Charlotte Glutting and Robert A. Lester of New Jersey turned in a remarkable score for a Scotch mixed foursome here, yesterday, when they had a card of 71 in the qualifying round of the competition for the Mrs. Marshall Field Trophy at the Piping Rock Club course. This equaled par for the course. The players had to drive on the alternate holes. Helen L. Hicks, national champion in 1931, and Carl Timpson of the Rockaway Hunting Club were tied for second with Mrs. R. C. Lake and Mark Stuart. Their cards were 73's.

Little World Series Standing

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	2	1	.667
Buffalo	1	2	.333

Result Sept. 28

Columbus 8, Buffalo 5.

Dean Defeats Buffalo

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 29 (AP)—Paul Dean, young right-hander, pitched the Columbus Red Birds to an 8-to-5 victory in the third game of the little world series here last night. The victory gave Columbus a lead of two to one in the series. Dean allowed only seven hits, two of them in the first and three in the final inning.

Oregon State Football Team Has Lost Stars

Coach Starts New Job With Many Vacancies to Be Filled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore. — Although Oregon State College had a new football coaching staff and a promising group of players returning this fall, sports experts have given the Orangemen little chance to finish high up among gridiron teams on the Pacific coast. Oregon State has lost 12 lettermen, but will have 18 returning award winners. Men lost are Everett H. and Keith E. Davis, William F. MacDonald and Herman Leaf, ends; Wayne Harn and Arthur G. Miller, tackles; Loren W. Tuttle and Hugh A. Stanfield, guards; Theodore T. Hermann and Thomas H. Ward, quarterbacks; Harold W. Moe, halfback, and Frank A. Little, fullback.

Alonzo Stiner, Oregon State football coach, is having to find men to replace the regulars at ends, tackles, guards, right half and fullback. The big concerns for Stiner are finding an outstanding man to replace Moe, who was one of the best blocking halfs on the coast last year, and developing capable reserves for each position.

Center should be well handled with Willis Danforth '34, letterman, and Clyde F. Devine '35, varsity reserve last year, back for action. Danforth is big, weighing nearly 200 pounds, but will have a hard time keeping Devine, who was the most improved man in spring practice, out of the regular lineup.

Two Lettermen at Left Guard

William M. Tomsheck '35 and Thomas B. Miles '35, both lettermen, will be back at left guard. John W. King '35, a reserve center last year, and Stanley C. Rolfness '36, a promising sophomore, are other candidates for this post. Tomsheck had first call in spring practice and should make a fine guard, as he is fast and weighs 195.

The situation at right guard is not so good, as Wilfred Kenna '34, the only letterman available, may be too light to stand the pounding of Conference opponents. He is fast and very aggressive. John P. Pitts '35, a reserve last year; Vernon Wedin '35, a transfer from Monmouth Normal, and Stanley D. McClurg '36 are other right guard prospects. McClurg is outstanding, as he is fast despite his 200 pounds.

Tackles on both sides of the line should be excellent this fall, with four lettermen eligible for action. Adolph J. Schwammel '34, who won two letters at right tackle, has been shifted to the left side of the line and has the prospect of becoming the outstanding Oregon State lineman. Don Wagner '34, one-year letterman, is fast and tips the scales at better than 200 pounds. Robert Rushing '36 weighs 215 pounds, but lacks experience.

Harry Field '35 is expected to carry most of the right-tackle duties, with Dan J. Mitola '35, who made a letter at left end last year, a close competitor. Harold W. Brown '35, a reserve last year, may break into the line-up this season.

Competition for a starting place at left end is hot as no lettermen are available. Milton L. Campbell '35, a reserve last year, is the outstanding prospect. Maynord C. Schultz '36 and William Jessup '36 showed a great deal of promise in spring practice, but both lack experience. Campbell is light but fast and a great pass receiver.

Victor Curtin '34, regular center last year, has been shifted back to right end, his regular position as a sophomore, to plug the gap left by graduation. Curtin weighs 200 pounds and possibly is the smartest man in the line at diagnosing opposing plays. C. Woodrow Joslin '36 is a fine prospect, but lacks Conference experience.

Backfield Possibilities

Backfield possibilities are the best in years with nine lettermen returning. The only real problem is at right half where Moe is lost. At the other positions experienced men aplenty are available. Although State lacked a first-class quarterback last fall, the Orangemen will have three lettermen signal callers this fall, all of whom have about an equal chance to rate the starting lineup. Harold J. Pangle '35 apparently has the inside edge at present with John Biancone '34 and J. Russel Acheson '34 not far behind. Robert J. Patrick '36 has great possibilities, but lacks experience. Pangle carried the quarter duties most of the time last year and is an outstanding blocker and pass receiver. Acheson is a fine punter and passer. Biancone can pass, punt and carry the ball equally well.

Norman C. Franklin '35, J. Willard Jarvis '35 and Edward H. McIntosh '35, all one-year lettermen, are stellar candidates for the ball-carrying rôle at left halfback. Franklin is a 10-second man in the 100 and is a fine punter and passer. Jarvis is stocky and a great open-field runner. McIntosh tips the scales at nearly 200 pounds, but is exceedingly fast and is a punter of no mean ability. James E. Clarke '35, reserve last year, is another candidate for left half.

Pierre J. Bowman '34, colorful Hawaiian, who has been understudy to Moe for two years, probably will take over the duties at right half. Bowman weighs 185 pounds and delights in bodily contact and is the hardest-hitting man on the squad. Edward W. Makela '36 is inexperienced, but is big and fast and a good punter.

Harold W. Joslin '34, two-year letterman, should be able to handle the fullback berth capably, but will receive much competition from Arnold Heikenen '35, Leon F. Underwood '35 and Marsh N. Dunkin '34. Joslin weighs 185, is equally good on offense or defense and is a fine pass receiver. Heikenen, who won a letter at end last year, has been shifted to full where he is expected to fit nicely into the backfield. Underwood and Dunkin were reserves last year.

Georgia Captain Named

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 29 (AP)—Graham Batchelder '34, star end, has been named captain of the 1933 University of Georgia football team. Batchelor's home is in Sinton, Texas.

Back to End

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Victor Curtin '34
Oregon State College Eleven.

Cronin Polls Most Votes on All-Star Major League Team

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Seven players from the American League and five from the National gain places on the Associated Press's all-star major league baseball team, selected on the basis of balloting by sports editors and writers.

To Joe Cronin, youthful manager of the American League champion Washington Senators, goes the honor of polling the heaviest vote. He received 88 of the 89 votes for the shortstop position, Dick Bartell of the Phillies getting the other one. Carl Hubbell, sensational left-hander of the New York Giants, National League titleholder, and Chuck Klein, slugging outfielder of the Phillies, were close behind with 84 and 81 votes respectively.

The Senators and Giants each placed one other man on the team. Alvin Crowder being awarded one of the three pitching positions and Gus Mancuso one of the two catching places. The Philadelphia Athletics, with Jimmie Foxx and Bob Grove, also furnished two players. Bill Dickey was the only New York Yankee representative as Babe Ruth failed of selection for the first time.

The all-star lineup, with the votes cast and the latest unofficial batting or pitching records, follows:

Position, Player and Team	Votes	Batting Mark
First base—Foxx, Athletics	61	.357
Second base—Gehringer, Tigers	55	.327
Shortstop—Cronin, Senators	88	.311
Third base—Traynor, Pirates	43	.302
Left field—Simmons, White Sox	75	.331
Center field—Berger, Braves	56	.312
Right field—Klein, Phillies	81	.372
Catcher—Dickey, Yankees	43	.321
Catcher—Mancuso, Giants	18	.266

	Pitching Record Won	Lost
Pitcher—Hubbell, Giants	84	23 12
Pitcher—Grove, Athletics	52	24 8
Pitcher—Crowder, Senators	32	24 15

Second Team, With Total Votes—First base, Gehrig, Yankees (20); second base, Frisch, Cardinals (26); shortstop, Bartell, Phillies (1); third base, Martin, Cardinals (22); left field, Manush, Senators (16); center field, Averill, Indians (8); right field, Chapman, Yankees (7); catchers, Cochrane, Athletics (15), and Davis, Phillies (12); pitchers, Cantwell, Braves (19); Whitehill, Senators (7), and Dean, Cardinals (8).

Giants See Yankees Defeat Senators, 11-9

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	97	52	.651
New York	90	57	.612
Philadelphia	78	70	.527
Cleveland	75	74	.503
Detroit	73	79	.480
Chicago	65	83	.439
Boston	61	85	.418
St. Louis	55	94	.369

Results Sept. 28

Boston 4, Philadelphia 3.
New York 11, Washington 9.
Only games scheduled.

With the New York Giants looking on, the Washington Senators yesterday lost an American League baseball game to the New York Yankees by an 11-to-9 score. It was a loosely played game all the way, won by the Yanks in the eighth inning by a two-run rally with Alvin Crowder, star Washington right-hander, in the box. New York put on a seven-run rally in the first inning but the American League champions took the lead in the fourth and again in the fifth. Babe Ruth accounted for five of the Yankee runs with his thirty-second homer and two singles. Sam Byrd hit a homer and two doubles. Wilcy Moore, who worked the last seven innings for the Yanks, was the winning pitcher.

The Boston Red Sox won their game in Philadelphia yesterday behind left-handed Lloyd Brown. The score was 4 to 3. Big Jim Peterson pitched shutout ball for the Athletics for five innings, but weakened in the sixth and seventh. Almada led the Boston attack with three singles and a stolen base. Muller contributed a triple. Billy Werber, shortstop and lead-off man, was the only Boston player to go hitless. Brown scattered 11 hits over the nine innings, two of which were doubles by Jimmy Foxx.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	x	11	14	2
Washington	1	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	9	15	1

Batteries—Van Atta, Moore and Glenn; Stewart, Crowder and Sewell, Berg. Winning pitcher — Moore. Losing pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—Dinneen, Summers and McGowan. Time—1h. 58m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	12	1
Philadelphia	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	11	2

Batteries—Brown and Ferrell; Peterson, Barrett, McKeithan and Madjeski, Hayes. Losing pitcher — Peterson. Umpires—Moriarty and Ormsby. Time—1h. 37m.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	109	70	.609
Hollywood	104	75	.581
Portland	99	75	.569
Sacramento	93	80	.538
Oakland	88	89	.497
San Francisco	76	103	.425
Missions	76	103	.425
Seattle	63	113	.358

Results Sept. 28

Los Angeles 7, San Francisco 3.
Oakland 3, Sacramento 2.
Hollywood 9, Missions 8.
Seattle 3, Portland 1.
Portland 3, Seattle 2.

Beck Retains Title

WESTFIELD, N. J., Sept. 29—William Beck of the White Beeches Golf and Country Club retained his title of New Jersey senior golf champion, yesterday, by turning in a card of 164 for the 36 holes of play. Beck turned in a card of 77, yesterday, for his second round of the Shackamaxon Country Club course. This was the lowest card of the tournament. A. G. Hoffman of the Essex County Country Club was runnerup with a card of 165.

Russia's Rejection Of Quota Checks Wheat Agreement

Moscow Asks 100 Per Cent Increase in Allowance Made by Big Four

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Another meeting between wheat representatives of the "Big Four" exporting nations and the Russian delegate, held today in an effort to solve the problem arising from the Soviet Government's demand for the right to export about double the amount alloted to it, broke up with an official statement that "no definite conclusions have been reached."

The Russian, Mr. Abraham Gourevitch, told the press that his Government had not changed its position. "Why should we?" he asked.

The official statement said that "further negotiations will be carried on between the governments."

The Soviet delegate, who left the meeting before its conclusion, said that the representatives of the big powers might meet again early in November.

Under the international wheat agreement drawn up at the World Economic Conference, Russia would be permitted to export 44,000,000 bushels.

At today's meeting Russia turned down a conditional offer from the United States and Canada to increase the Soviet Union's allotment for the coming year by 22 per cent.

A reservation was made in this offer that there was to be no increase unless world demand justified extending the 560,000,000 bushel limit for world exports tentatively adopted at the recent wheat conference.

This would have meant a direct sacrifice by the United States and Canada, it was said, as the original agreement was that these two countries were to share any possible extension in the world quota.

Drunkenness Gains As Restrictions Fall, W. C. T. U. Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 29—Evidences of an increase in drunkenness and automobile mishaps since the restrictions on hard liquor began to ease off and 3.2 per cent beer was legalized, are pointed to significantly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union here.

"Certain tragic events in Chicago," it notes, "led the Chicago Daily News (Sept. 20, 1933) to publish an editorial which began with this statement: 'Within the last few days in and near Chicago there have been several serious or fatal automobile accidents, in each of which the responsibility has been traced to the intoxication of a driver.'

"In Los Angeles, where the state law was repealed nearly two months before the Federal Act," the W. C. T. U. continues, "drunkenness showed an increase of 22 per cent during the first two weeks. Traffic accidents in that city increased 41 per cent. In Minneapolis arrests for intoxication went up 15 per cent after 3.2 beer was given the legal O. K.

"The registrar of motor vehicles in Massachusetts reports an increase of 10 per cent in traffic accidents in spite of a decrease of 8 per cent in car registration. In Minneapolis traffic deaths show an increase of 22 per cent over the same period of 1932, though the registration of motor vehicles has declined."

Pointing to a solution to this problem, the W. C. T. U. quotes from The Medical World for June, 1933, as follows:

"At least so far as it concerns traffic on our highways, we are forced to recognize the milder states of intoxication. Public safety demands that the automobile driver shall be in full possession of his cerebral faculties and that his judgment, his sense of caution and the quick response of muscles to nerve stimulus shall not be dulled or delayed even for a fraction of a second by drink. This, of course, calls for total abstinence among drivers."

Inflated Tubes Solve Airplane Ice Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Sleeves of balloon silk drawn over the front of the wings and tail surfaces, inflated or deflated at the will of the pilot, have proved a practical ice-breaking device, it is announced by Mr. W. A. Patterson, vice-president of the United Air Lines.

When ice began to appear on the edges of the all-metal plane used in tests, the pilot turned a valve on an air pump. The sleeves swelled up and the ice cracked and blew off in the air stream. Strips of balloon silk are sewn to form a series of tubes, and are cemented to the wings along elastic rubber edges. Tests have gone on all summer. While ground temperature was around 90 degrees, experimenters flew aloft 19,000 feet, nearly four miles, to find their ice-forming condition.

Firemen Try to Protect Wages From Politicians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—More than 300 Louisville city fire fighters, who had joined a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, found themselves without membership recently after three captains, its organizers, surrendered the charter they had signed.

A rule of the board of public safety forbids union membership for members of the police and fire departments. The firemen, however, said they would petition the civil service board for permission to form an association for mutual benefit among themselves, without union labor affiliation. This would be for the purpose of protecting themselves from those demanding political contributions and other political activity in violation of civil service rules.

German Official Reiterates Policy For Aryan State

But It Is Held Drive Against Jewish Stores Must Proceed Slowly

BERLIN, Sept. 28 (AP)—A high Government official today said the speech of Herr Kurt Schmitt, Minister of Economics, at Munich urging that department stores and Jewish businesses not be molested changed nothing in the National Socialist determined policy to build a purely Aryan state.

He described the Minister's assistance as prompted by a practical man's realization that the Ministry of Economics must proceed cautiously to avoid disturbances in economic life generally.

"Our aim, now as before," the official said, "is to gradually liquidate the department stores, thereby encouraging the middle class tradesman and handicraft, but on account of the heavy investment of capital and the great number employed in the department stores it is economically inadvisable to try to eliminate these stores at a fell swoop.

"The same thing applies concerning the Jewish businesses. While we try, as was emphasized at the Nurnberg conclave (a recent party convention), to rear a purely Aryan state, yet it is inadvisable to indiscrimately eliminate the Jewish businesses provided they conform to our laws.

"This recognition of economic common sense does not change the basic declarations concerning Aryanism of the Nurnberg party conclave."

While there thus appeared to be an official relaxation of economic anti-Semitism, it was recalled here that in proportion as the National Socialist Party absorbs more and more Germans, not only will the doctrine of racial purity become a part and parcel of the makeup of each German, but Jewish shops will automatically diminish.

Party members in many districts, it was recalled, must produce receipts for all purchases to show they bought of Fascist-approved Christian firms only.

Many local leaders supply the membership with a definite list of firms from which they may buy. None of these is Jewish. In return, these firms promise to give to the party treasury 1 pfennig per mark on goods sold to party members.

On the first of each month, the party member takes his receipts to party headquarters for the double purpose of determining whether he bought in approved Aryan stores only, and establishing whether these firms make the proper 1 per cent returns on sales.

California Forbids Sales Tax Stamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—California merchants must solve their own problems in connection with the collection of the 2½ per cent sales tax on small sales since the state board of equalization has decided definitely against the issuance of any form of stamps or coupons for fractional taxes.

Decision against the issuance of tax stamps followed a series of conferences which revealed that the proposal might conflict in some way with federal laws prohibiting states from issuing any form of "money."

Members of the board had no objection to merchants issuing their own stamps for fractions of a cent to facilitate the collection on sales ranging from 1 cent to 15 cents. Many business establishments already have inaugurated this procedure, it is reported here.

The board indicated it would take every possible step to prevent asserted "profiteering" such as the collection of a 1-cent levy on very small purchases.

Methodists Aid Student Expelled for Pacifism

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—Characterizing the case as an "epoch-making event in the history of the peace movement," the Methodist Episcopal Church and General Conference Committee on World Peace have announced plans to take up the defense of a University of Maryland student expelled for refusal to enroll for military training. The student is Ennis Coale, a Methodist youth, whose petition for reinstatement is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

In an announcement yesterday from the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the General Conference on World Peace, it was said a fund would be raised immediately to fight out this case, which has taken on a national complexion.

Tulane to Reproduce Chicago Uxmal Temple

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Department of Middle American Research, Tulane University, is to be housed in a building, the duplicate of the Uxmal Temple on exhibition at the Chicago Century of Progress fair, if present plans are culminated, according to an announcement made by Dr. Frans Blom, director, upon his return from a summer broad.

"It is our hope," Mr. Blom said, "to put a duplicate of this temple in stone here. This is primarily to house our museum, our libraries and our various research departments. The truth of the matter is that the department has outgrown its present quarters."

Woman Named 'Admiral'

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 29 (AP)—A woman has been appointed "Admiral of the Atlantic Ocean" by Gov. Ruby Laffoon, and a man has been named as her aid. The admiral is Elizabeth Dillon Reynolds of Winston-Salem, N. C., and the aid is R. J. Reynolds of the same city. Their appointments were made public yesterday.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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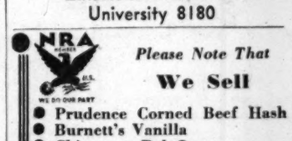

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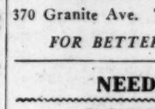

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SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

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We show a complete line of Furniture Coverings. All work done in our own shops by first-Class workmen. Motor delivery. Estimates given.
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416 Moody St. Waltham. Gardner, Mass.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Spread of Beauty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

IT MAY be just the neighborliness of sharing flower seeds and seedlings, or it may be a new civic spirit, but a formerly dingy rooming-house section of this city is being transformed through flowers. The flowers began to spread in this neighborhood about two springs ago; and front yard after front yard has been taken over by them, until this fall they can ring up five transformed city blocks to their credit.

The tiny yards, only five or six feet deep, are luxuriantly planted. Not a bit of space has been wasted. In this late season the passer-by sees square after square of bloom-laden four-o'clocks, zinnias and marigolds; and in nearly every yard a sturdy, lush-looking castor bean plant. There isn't a large variety of flowers, and what there is, is of the commonest sort, but how their bright colors gladden one!

There are two reasons for the lack of variety: the very restricted budgets of the residents, and the gas from the industrial places, which wars against the less hardy plants. Window boxes—and nearly every house has at least a couple of them—are confined to petunias and morning glories, but how happy they make the old brick buildings appear!

The flowers have brought other things, too, besides their own brightness. One rarely passes through the neighborhood without seeing some painting or hammering activity. A neighbor may have merely the motive of emulating neighbors, but the total result is the very worthy one of an improved neighborhood. Observing the progress of the last two years, one can visualize easily the spread of beauty through the whole section.

Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: The chap who flies an airplane upside down for two or three hours is the modern counterpart of the old-time "century" scorcher who kept his head over the handle bars and missed 100 miles of scenery.

Arkansas Gazette: Apartment house superintendent, investigating the complaint of tenants that somebody was practicing moose calling in the dead o' night, found an amateur saxophonist with a book of instructions. It was the Muse, not a moose, the youth was wooing.

San Francisco Chronicle: Americanism: Deciding that the neighborhood store charges too much; burning a dollar's worth of gas to reach a roadside stand where vegetables are a cent or two cheaper.

Arkansas Gazette: New hose for fire departments is said to be "moisture-repellant." It should be moisture-expellant, too.

Los Angeles Times: What we're waiting for is a super-gasoline that will eliminate the noise in the back seat.

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM
(Continued)
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Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters Prompt Delivery

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Priced to reach every Family Budget.
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FREE DELIVERY

Daily Features

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 394, 184, 9

THE name of Pleyel has long been famous for the pianos made by the firm he founded in Paris. An incident of his story shows him called to London by a music cabal, that meant to use him as a rival of his teacher, Joseph Haydn. The student's modesty and affection carried the day against ill will, for his program contained a symphony by Haydn, as well as one by Mozart and one of his own. Haydn was much pleased and said: "That is right; there is success enough for us all; let us go home satisfied."

Ignaz J. Pleyel (1757-1831) was born near Vienna, and after studying with Haydn, he was made Kapellmeister at Strasbourg Cathedral. After London, he found his way to Paris, but had to flee, as a supposed enemy of the Republic. But he returned, and the firm now named Pleyel, Wolff & Co. flourished under his direction.

His composition was very smooth and graceful; but perhaps he sacrificed depth to his desire to publish much. The tune used here, Pleyel's Hymn, No. 394, is from the slow movement of his Quartet No. 4, Op. 7.

"Word of life, most pure, most strong" is from a hymn by Johann Friedrich Bahnmeier (1774-1841). A professor of education and homelitics at Tübingen, Ger., he was also a distinguished preacher, and later gave his attention to missions and to Bible societies. Thus the selection of this hymn well represents him. The version here is from Miss Winkworth's "Lyra Germanica." Our hymn opens with the fifth stanza, as arranged in "Hymns of the Spirit," Boston, 1864.

No. 184 uses a traditional carol from Sandys' collection of 1833. William Sandys (1792-1874) made a hobby of carols and his book, "Christmas Carols, Ancient and Modern," included the most popular from the west of England and the French Provinces. The words used here are from Bonar's poem "Live," which begins, "Make haste, O man, to live."

No. 9 is a Christmas carol, usually sung to a lullaby, "A babe lies in a manger," widely known in the schools of the United States. It is from the "Gross Catholisch Gesangbuch," compiled by David Gregor Corner, while priest at Röz, Austria in 1625. The words used here reflect the "peace on earth" of the Nativity, and were written for the music.

Riddles

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

1. Why do ducks go under water?
2. Why do they come up again?
3. What day does the soldier need the most rest?
4. What flower is the name of its color?
5. What is it which if you name it you break it?
6. What is the difference between one yard and two yards?
7. What key is the hardest to turn?
8. When is sugar like a pig's tooth?
9. What has teeth but no mouth?
10. When is an original idea like a clock?

[The answers appear elsewhere on this page.]

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Renting a Washing Machine

I live in a block where there are two large apartment houses, traveling men and their families being the principal tenants. As the men are not permanent in their territory, they rent furnished apartments. Six of the women rent my electric washing machine one-half day each week. My charge covers cost of electricity, water, heat, and a small amount extra (which practically pays my grocery bill for a family of two). This convenience to the other women, however, allows them to economize by doing all their washing, in addition to doing the little silken things they seldom send to a small-town laundry.

Miss Helen F.

Dog Washing

Lots of folks enjoy having a dog, but don't like to bathe it. For a small sum, E. S. does this job. He has arranged a sort of "bath house" in one side of a two-car garage, and he now has eight regular customers.

H. H. F.

What They Say

U. S. Liquidating Corp.

"A government liquidating corporation to carry bank assets until values are restored would probably pay out better than investment in public works and release even greater purchasing power." — *J. H. Rane Jr.*

NRA

"There is just one person who will decide the success of this great experiment. That's the American consumer. . . ." — *Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.*

Buying Wave

"I'm going to start a buying wave when the time is right." — *Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.*

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle –32

The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow

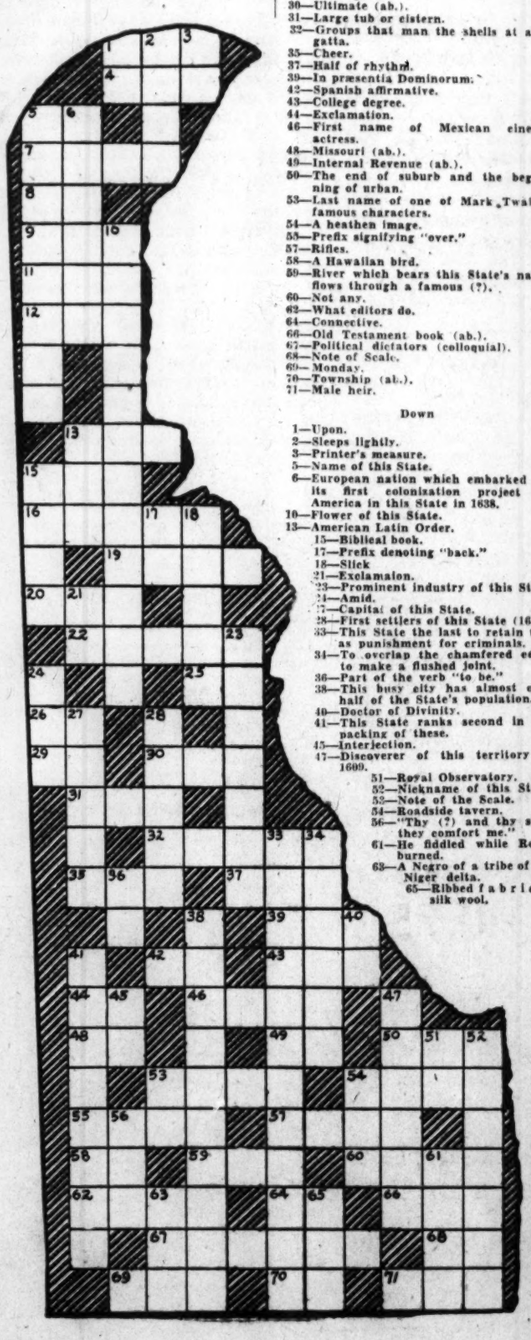
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Number of states smaller than this one.
4—Nancy.
5—College degree.
7—Female sheep (pl.).
8—French "the."
9—American Daughters of Palestine.
11—Tiny.
12—A collection of facts.
13—Abraham (colloquial contraction).
15—Entire.
16—"White Indians" in Kent County.
17—Exchange for money.
20—Call of distress.
22—Shanty.
25—Knight of the Elephant.
26—I would.
29—Accomplish.
30—Ultimate (ab.).
31—Large tub or cistern.
32—Groups that man the shells at a regatta.
35—Cheer.
37—Half of rhythm.
39—In præsentia Dominorum.
42—Spanish affirmative.
43—College degree.
44—Exclamation.
46—First name of Mexican cinema actress.
48—Missouri (ab.).
49—Internal Revenue (ab.).
50—The end of suburb and the beginning of urban.
53—Last name of one of Mark Twain's famous characters.
54—A heathen image.
55—Prefix signifying "over."
57—Rifles.
58—A Hawaiian bird.
59—River which bears this State's name flows through a famous (?).
60—Not any.
62—What editors do.
64—Connective.
66—Old Testament book (ab.).
67—Political dictators (colloquial).
68—Note of Scale.
69—Monday.
70—Township (ab.).
71—Male heir.

Down

1—Upon.
2—Sleeps lightly.
3—Printer's measure.
5—Name of this State.
6—European nation which embarked on its first colonization project in America in this State in 1638.
10—Flower of this State.
13—American Latin Order.
15—Biblical book.
17—Prefix denoting "back."
18—Slick.
21—Exclamation.
23—Prominent industry of this State.
24—Amid.
27—Capital of this State.
28—First settlers of this State (1631)
33—This State the last to retain this as punishment for criminals.
34—To overlap the chamfered edges to make a flushed joint.
36—Part of the verb "to be."
38—This busy city has almost one-half of the State's population.
40—Doctor of Divinity.
41—This State ranks second in the packing of these.
45—Interjection.
47—Discoverer of this territory in 1609.
51—Royal Observatory.
52—Nickname of this State.
55—Note of the Scale.
56—"Thy (?) and thy staff they comfort me."
61—He fiddled while Rome burned.
63—A Negro of a tribe of the Niger delta.
65—Ribbed fabric of silk wool.



The Christian Science Monitor's

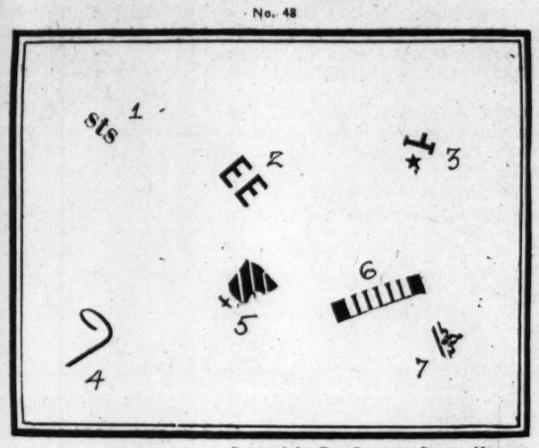
Quotation for Today

NEVER do a thing concerning the rectitude of which you are in doubt.

—PLINY THE YOUNGER

Ad-O-Grams

No. 48



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 48." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

In Lighter Vein

And That's That

"No, you can't see Mr. Smith," snapped the sharp-faced woman to the political canvasser at the door.

"But, madam," expostulated the canvasser, "I merely wish to find out what party he belongs to."

"Well, then, take a good look at me. I'm the party he belongs to."—*Tatler.*

Pearson's

"You can't sit there, madam . . ."

"'Ere I am, young man, and 'ere I'm going to stick!"

Both Occupied

Salesman: "How did you come to have the mishap with that second-hand car I sold you?"

Buyer: "I couldn't put out my hand while I was pushing it round a corner."—*Annapolis Log.*

The Last Straw

Two travelers in America, after a strenuous day sight-seeing, returned to their hotel and learned, to their horror, that the elevators were out of order. As their rooms were on the forty-second floor, they decided to have a bite or two before starting their arduous climb. Just as they were ready to mount the stairs, one said: "I know what we'll do to break the monotony—tell all the yarns we can think of."

"All right," said the other. "You start."

When they reached the fortieth floor, the first man said: "Look here, old man, I've told you all the stories I know; now you tell one."

His friend replied: "All right, I'll tell you this one—we've left the keys downstairs."—*Tatler.*

Swimming Pool in the Kitchen

Mother: "It is awful—I cannot cut onions without getting tears in my eyes!"

Hans: "Why not cut them under water?"

Mother: "But how could I stay under water so long?"—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"The article just read was (or is) entitled . . ." (A. E. N.)—The "is" is preferred. The time of reading may change, but the title does not. "Just read" describes the subject, the principal parts of the sentence being "article" (subject), "is entitled" (predicate), and the name (subject complement). The subject could be modified by "which will be read tomorrow," introducing a future sense; but it would not change the tense of the principal verb.

If the title of the article had been changed, the sentence could have been written: "The article just read was originally entitled . . ."

Short "o" before "r" (J. A. V.)—The correspondent writes:

> In connection with your remarks about the short o before r, would you call "sorry" an exception to the rule?
>
> Where Webster indicates short o before r, I prefer the two-dot a (ah) sound to the circumflex o (au) sound. Other words in which the circumflex o sound would be to me objectionable are "orange," "moral," "florist."

We repeat that the short *o* (as in odd, cot, hot, not, sod, etc.) approximates the two-dot *a* sound except when it is followed by *r*, when it approximates the sound of the circumflex *o*. We can, of course, take refuge behind the delightful vagueness of the word "approximates."

We are being besieged by spokesmen for the masses who insist that usage in America has established the short *o* as closely approximating the two-dot *a*; on the other side are arrayed the even more insistent advocates of the "cultured language as spoken on the stage," and they urge that a bit more rounding of the lips will help to give the short *o* a richer sound than the comparatively loose-lipped short *o*. We are, however, endeavoring to steer a safe middle course.

The Children's Corner

Susie, a Really, Truly Squirrel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR five or six years Susie and her family have been performing tricks around our house. Each year she raises her family in the attic of an old deserted house across the way, and brings the youngsters over to entertain us. We always know it is Susie because she has a little mark on her ear; and she knows us.

Her children are great playfellows, and especially love the croquet wickets on the lawn. They will get on opposite sides of a wicket and apparently try to catch each other. But as one darts through the wicket, the other will probably decide to jump over it—and jump they can, even when only a few weeks old. I have seem them play this game for half an hour at a time.

One day, I saw Susie leading three squirrels around the roof of the old house they live in—jumping over to tree limbs and back again, evidently playing "follow the leader." One of them decided on a short cut and jumped a different way. But that wouldn't do at all! They chased him back the way he had come, and made him come across their way.

Another time one of them found a bright pink celluloid rattle, almost the size of an orange. He probably thought it was a nut, and that he was in for a treat. Away he ran up into the top of a tree outside my window, and tried to get the "nut" open so that he could get at the seeds that were rattling around inside. But it was tough celluloid and his teeth were not very sharp yet, for he was quite a little fellow, not much bigger than the rattle, himself. He dented it all over, but could not tear it.

When his little brother, wanting to share the fun, would start to climb the tree, he would chatter frightfully and chase the intruder away. This prize was private, not to be shared. Then suddenly he lost his hold on the slippery ball, and it dropped to the ground, right into the paws of little brother, who scampered away with it as fast as he could. After all, you see, his selfishness brought its own reward.

One of the things Susie likes is to be allowed onto the screened porch, where the wicker chairs are. She will climb up one, run all the way up and around the braided edging on the curved back, and down to the floor; then up the next one in the same way, and on around until she has made the "complete tour" of the six chairs. Do you suppose she takes this for a squirrel edition of a roller coaster?

Susie was very amusing one day when she laid a peanut down for a minute, and Blue Jay stole it. She chattered at him angrily as he gayly ate her peanut in a near-by tree. When given another peanut she promptly sat on it, looking up at the jay as much as to say, "Now, see if you can get this one!"

When Susie is hungry, which is very often, she is most insistent. She always seems to know where I am and will come to the window and knock. If I go to another room, she will come and knock on that window. I have known her to follow me around, knocking on windows in four different rooms! I cannot "shoo" her away—she simply won't "shoo," but stands and looks at me as much as to say, "What in the world are you making so much racket about?" She has entire confidence in my beneficence.

Do you think the squirrels think we are as funny as we think they are?

E. B. H.

For the Scrapbook

Nuggets of Good Cheer

Politeness of the mind is to have gentle thoughts.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Contentment is a pearl of great price, and whoever procures it at the expense of ten thousand desires makes a wise and happy purchase.

Who then is free? The wise man who can govern himself.—*Horace.*

It is hard to fail; but it is worse never to have tried to succeed.

Truth is as impossible to be soiled by any outward touch as the sunbeam.—*Milton.*

There are seasons when to be still demands immensely higher strength than to act.—*Channing.*

Get up in the morning with a smile and tell yourself that this day is going to be the best day ever! Let the spirit of cheer and good will possess you. Have a pleasant greeting for every one you meet and cultivate the expectancy of good with all your might. Then note the difference in the day's doings!

Believe in yourself, believe in humanity, believe in the success of your undertaking.

Our patience will achieve more than our force.—*Burke.*

A difficulty faced calmly and viewed clearly becomes an aid to extend or improve our capacity. Then it ceases to be a difficulty.

Riddle Answers

1. For divers reasons.
2. For sun-dry reasons.
3. April 1st, for he has finished a March of 31 days!
4. Pink.
5. Silence.
6. A fence.
7. Donkey.
8. When it is in a hogshead.
9. A saw.
10. When it strikes one.

Ad-O-Grams No. 44

Answers

1. Hotel Montelone, New Orleans.
2. Hotel Wentworth, Sydney, Australia.
3. Sturdivant Packing Company.
4. Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company.
5. Hotel Maryland.
6. The Stevens, Chicago.
7. Barbizon Plaza.

Winners

Miss S. Cohen, West Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. E. F. Humphrey, Gloucester, Mass.
F. K. Smith, Hartford, Conn.
N. Yoyt, Cleveland.
Miss M. K. Wesson, Rochester, N. Y.
M. R. Sotter, Reading, Penna.
W. Kurz, Bronx, N. Y.
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Miss H. L. Hewes, Waltham, Mass.
D. Owen, West Springfield, Mass.
Miss E. G. Davis, Bridgeport, Conn.
A. H. Cohen, New York City.
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Mrs. F. W. Sharp, Pierrepont Manor, N. Y.
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Mrs. E. L. Downing, Harding, Mass.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. G. Smith, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. O. L. Rogers, Hamden, Conn.
T. McKibben, Marietta, Ohio.
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Miss A. Pugh, Reading, Penna.
Miss J. Lockner, Cincinnati.
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Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children Must Swim

The substance of a law now before the French Government makes it compusory that all children should learn to swim before they are 13.

How Many Sandwiches?

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Holding Rein on Inflation

WILL the next chapter of American recovery be printed on greenbacks? President Roosevelt is being pressed for an answer. The pressure comes from currency inflationists and sound money advocates alike. An announcement on the Administration's monetary policy is believed imminent, and may come from the President while he is at Hyde Park. Meanwhile, however, William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, let it be known yesterday that plans are being pushed in Washington for new credit expansion which may be sufficiently far-reaching in its effects to satisfy even most of those who are demanding that the Government issue new money.

But between the President's immediate plans and runaway currency inflation there is a great gulf fixed. Credit expansion is the next logical step in the recovery program. As John Maynard Keynes has pointed out, the need now is for expenditures on capital goods—that is, on those things which go into the building and equipping of manufacturing plants, and whose production employs a vast army of labor of all types. Expenditures of this kind must be financed through credit. A prospect of currency inflation could only hinder credit expansion because no person wishes to tie up money in loans when it appears that he will be repaid in currency of less value.

The need of adjusting the dollar's value to fit changed conditions is, however, recognized by the Administration. Justice to debtors, who are trying to pay their obligations in dollars which represent much more goods and effort than those they borrowed, calls for such adjustment. But it does not follow that this should be made through currency inflation which might easily become a source of continuing injustice to creditors. There must be found a better way of balancing the nation's economic scales.

And it is probable a better way will be found. In the President's possession are a number of plans aimed at releasing credit and aiding farm prices. If these aims are accomplished the resulting improvement in business and in the general price level should silence demands for currency inflation. Moreover, among those working on currency problems, Prof. James Harvey Rogers and Prof. George F. Warren hold prominent positions, and both are "commodity dollar" men. If a change in the currency is found necessary, the commodity dollar—whose value would be adjustable to accord with changing commodity prices—is plainly in prospect.

Continental Europe's experience with currency inflation offers a grave warning against the issuance of printing-press money. Nevertheless certain sections of American public and political opinion are advocating virtual fiat currency. Farmers, anxious to see another substantial price rise in their products before crops leave the farms, have a formidable representation in Congress. And it is frequently predicted that unless the Administration succeeds in bringing about substantial increases in farm prices, the country will be faced with the prospect of currency inflation in its most dangerous form.

It should be clear that the road to prosperity is not paved with money in whose value nobody can place confidence. Possibly further devaluation of the dollar will be necessary before an equitable adjustment between debtor and creditor, farmer and industrialist, is reached. But signs are already pointing to a safe road to such devaluation. This road is through stabilization agreements with foreign countries and possible return to the gold standard, with the gold content of the dollar reduced.

Though the President has not committed himself on the question of currency inflation there have been strong indications lately of his opposition to it. In this he should have the country's support. Legislation to permit the printing of money would be the frankest kind of class legislation, and with very doubtful and temporary benefit to the class it intended to favor. No one section of a country can prosper long at the expense of another section. Currency inflation might well prove a means to a short prosperity for some at the ultimate expense of all.

The Gangster Off His Pedestal

A TOO popular notion that the modern gangster exemplifies daring and courage fortunately is being dissipated, thanks in part to the gunman himself.

Sensational newspapers, the movies, the radio, and certain cheap magazines have done their best to carry on what has been more or less of a traditional idea that the criminal who pokes a gun in people's faces and demands their money is to be regarded with awe. From Robin Hood to Jesse James lurid recordings of the misdeeds of outlaws have made of them something akin to heroes.

With a sawed-off shotgun leveled at the unarmed man or woman the modern hold-up man was supposed to be even superior in his bravery; if armed with bombs and machine guns and surrounded by half a dozen others similarly outfitted, he was thought unsurpassed in fortitude. His seeming defiance of law and order—actually an evidence of desperation born of fear—has sometimes created among the impressionable young an idea that he must be very brave.

But the pedestal is gradually crumbling. Not only the ruthless violence of criminal activities, but the revelation that a quality far from bravery prompts them, has forced a reconstruction of these misconceived notions about courage.

Probably the hoodlum first overstepped the limits which even the most apathetic tolerate when several children in New York were shot down some time ago. Subsequent incidents in which the gunmen have shown themselves to be anything but brave when captured, or when deprived of their deadly weapons, have helped to crystallize popular opinion. And when the other day escaping bank robbers forced four women to ride on the running board of their automobile to act as shields from the bullets of pursuing citizens, no voice of adulation was heard.

Some newspapers are now taking an effective hand in this debunking of the gangster. A news description by the Associated Press of a "brief big shot moping in his cell" the other day served to play the spotlight of cold realism on one who formerly had enjoyed some distinction as an expert operator of the machine gun.

The bravado of an armed bully, suddenly attacking an unprotected citizen, is no example of courage. In the first place one who chooses, or falls into, illegal modes of living, shows his lack of courage—courage to work hard, to resist the temptation of gaining "easy money," and to withstand the taunts of those already on the wrong and cowardly path.

Mail at $66,000 a Pound

THE high cost of subsidizing a merchant marine is coming to light in the Senate committee inquiry into the affairs of the United States Shipping Board.

Senator Hugo L. Black of Alabama has read into the record figures to the effect that the Export Steamship Corporation, buyer of eighteen vessels from the Shipping Board, received in three years upward of $4,000,000,000—or more than the vessels cost—in payments for mail carrying. Moreover, he cited the poundage on which these payments were based, to show that the cost to Uncle Sam in 1929 averaged $66,000 per pound of mail carried.

Shipping men offer the explanation that the number of pounds is not significant, as the payment for mail carried is merely a legal pretext to permit payment of direct subsidies. This is just the trouble with subsidies, according to their critics. They are covered in grants made partly with economic justification and partly without, so that the taxpayer, who foots the bill, seldom knows what he is paying for or what he is getting.

The expenditure is declared to be necessary by friends of the American merchant marine, who point to the various kinds of financial assistance given by other nations to the shipping under their flags in the rampant competition for the commerce of the seas. Measured in the difference between what the Post Office Department pays for mail transport in American hulls and the rates it would pay to foreign ships, the present subsidies are calculated at $20,000,000 annually.

Whether or not the Senate inquiry brings out political scandals and evidences of favoritism as some expect, it will surely waken American taxpayers to ask if they are getting their money's worth in the bonuses they pay to keep their flag on the seas, and to punish quickly any abuse of their confidence.

The Future in Iraq

A TESTING time begins for Iraq with the accession of the Emir Ghazi to the throne of his father, King Feisal. Problems of many kinds confront the young monarch—problems of race, of religion, of internal administration; dynastic, economic, international. And though there is no reason to imagine that the new King will be unable to grapple with them successfully, it is well that the world should realize something of his difficulties.

The kingdom of Iraq was pieced together by the British from the wreckage of the old Turkish Empire to reward an Arab leader who had rendered notable service to the allied cause during the war. It was not a geographical, racial, or even political unit. Most of its inhabitants are Arabs who have for centuries lived at enmity with the minorities they are now called upon to govern.

Even the Arabs themselves are split into two religiously antagonistic groups—Sunni and Shiah. There is also the ancient cleavage between the nomadic and settled tribes—the "desert and the sown." Moreover, centuries of neglect, of Turkish misrule, of nomadic depredations have combined to destroy the intricate system of canals which watered the fertile plains and have reduced most of the basin of the Tigris and Euphrates to a semi-wilderness.

King Feisal, as an unwanted interloper from the other side of the huge Arabian Peninsula, tackled these problems under the ægis of foreign bayonets—and airplanes. He succeeded so well that within ten years he was able to persuade the League of Nations that Iraq is able to stand independently on its own feet and is therefore entitled to membership at Geneva.

But this does not mean that the difficulties with which he was confronted when he ascended the throne in August, 1921, have been solved. Every one of them is still there. The world had a sharp reminder of this when fighting occurred at the end of August between the Iraq army and the Assyrians, who have failed to find a home to their liking within the borders of King Ghazi's kingdom. The Iraqi Assyrians number some 35,000. But there are at least 500,000 Kurds, with kinsfolk over the borders both of Turkey and Persia, all prepared to spring to arms if untactfully handled.

Equal tact is required in handling the Arab majority. King Feisal's dynasty holds the Sunni faith of most of the western Arabs. But nearly two-thirds of the Iraqi Arabs are Shiahs and have a religious affinity with Persia. So deep is this cleavage that for the first ten years of the new kingdom's existence, Persia refused to maintain diplomatic relations with it owing to a dispute arising from a theological grievance.

The young King Ghazi, fresh from an English "public" school—Harrow—has to steer his course clear of these many quicksands and whirlpools. Though a constitutional monarch he is expected to rule, and upon him will fall the odium of mistakes made by those who administer affairs in his name. He has to choose his advisers so as not to arouse either the fears or the jealousies of important sections of the community. He has to keep an eye on the ambitions of the various hereditary chieftains in the country. He has to bring to fruition his father's plans to restore its shattered prosperity. He has to preserve friendly relations with three potentially suspicious neighbors—Persia, Turkey and the new Arab Kingdom of Saudieh.

King Ghazi faces these inherited tasks with one initial advantage not possessed by his father. King Feisal labored under the handicap of wide unpopularity when he ascended the throne after a plebiscite of the inhabitants. But for the presence of British troops he undoubtedly would not have been elected. He overcame this disadvantage with genuine ability and not only is his loss mourned with genuine grief but he has left a considerable heritage of real affection to his successor. And shrewd observers who know the youthful King Ghazi have a confident expectation that time will show this sentiment not to have been misplaced.

The New School of Critics

CLOSE observers of public affairs cannot have failed to notice that animals and insects have been very uppish recently. They have adopted a distinctly critical attitude toward various forms of human activity. Several species are concerned in this latest movement in the animal world, but the leaders appear to be cats, dogs, spiders, and gorillas. Gone are those happy days when the Cheshire Cat could be relied on to grin amiably if its master made a joke.

The gorillas started it. Some months ago two of these animals whose general behavior had indicated that they were capable of appreciating men's more notable achievements in the realm of art were taken as a special treat to the talkies, or rather, the talkies were brought to them.

The experiment was a total failure. The gorillas did not like the pictures and nothing would persuade them to disguise the fact. One of them fidgeted about during the whole performance, while the other merely turned his back on the entire proceedings. The cinema industry deserves credit for its gallant attempt to secure a fresh class of patron, but its prestige has naturally suffered from the unmistakable contempt which it inspired in the gorillas.

More recently it has been the turn of the theater to run the gantlet of animal criticism. In a scene in a play presented in London a cat sits on the hearthrug while the heroine pleads with the Lieutenant-Governor of Barataria or some such place to spare her husband who is to be shot for taking part in a rebellion.

As might naturally be expected, this is a scene of tremendous tension, calculated to inspire the keenest interest in any intelligent audience. What, therefore, can be thought of the incredible levity of the cat, who, on the second night, deliberately yawned at the most dramatic moment in the scene? Of course it can be alleged in favor of the cat that it had been present at the previous performance, and so knew that no real danger threatened the hero. It may have been attempting to reassure the overexcited audience. On the other hand, it may have been merely trying to give the play the bird, to use the current British argot.

In sport, also, men are not free from animal and insect criticism. At a recent cricket match a spider was so contemptuous of the bowling skill of one of the teams that it chose the stumps as the safest place on which to weave its web. So far as music is concerned, there comes a story from some remote village of a dog that walks out of the house in disgust whenever the radio plays jazz, thus offering much matter for argument regarding the low—or high—degree of that particular canine's taste.

Editorial Notes

After gazing for years contentedly in the same direction, the statue of Benjamin Franklin in Paris has had his range of vision moved "30 degrees to the left." Public authorities noticed that the widening of the street had left the honored philosopher looking somewhat away from it, as if he did not, could not, and would not approve the improvement. Paris has long had high regard for the opinion of Benjamin Franklin, and it would never have done for his statue to sit looking askance.

A newspaper item from St. Brieuc, Brittany, says that wherever you live, if your name is William, you are invited to help celebrate there next summer an anniversary of St. William, Bishop of the town 700 years ago. Nor need anybody hesitate because he writes it Guillaume, Wilhelm, Willem, Guglielmo, or any other variant. By this genial invitation (as reported) St. Brieuc seems to have achieved the very peak of hospitality.

The German cities Merserberg, Weissensens, and Seitz have followed the example of Erfurt by requiring exhibition in all places of public entertainment of signs reading "The German Woman Does Not Smoke." One judges that there are no advertising campaigns in Germany to "educate" sound feeling into unsoundness.

A cursory dip into the technicalities of the various codes indicates that they will benefit everyone, with the possible exception of the jig-saw puzzle manufacturers.

Will it be necessary for General Johnson to resort to disciplinary measures for the purpose of convincing some of the skeptical that the Blue Eagle isn't a predatory bird?

One time when a knock is a boost is when it is opportunity knocking.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

A Bratt Official's Criticism of the Law—IV

STOCKHOLM

A REPRESENTATIVE body of temperance advocates in this city invited me to meet them for the double purpose of informing them as to the status and prospects of prohibition in the United States, and listening to their views as to the much discussed Bratt system. I found the group most interesting in its personnel, including editors of temperance periodicals, speakers and writers on temperance, and even officials of the liquor control system. One of the latter, a man high in the executive authority of the system, read a paper which included some very pungent criticisms of the method of liquor control which he was engaged in administering. He assured me that his colleagues and superiors would not attach to his public criticisms any charge of disloyalty. Indeed, he talked as though within the ranks of the system's officials, as well as without, there was constant effort to discover ways in which flaws could be detected and corrected. He, like most of those present, was a "theoretical prohibitionist." That is to say, he believed in complete prohibition, but held the time not yet ripe for it.

* * *

The criticism expressed by this gentleman was directed chiefly against the *mot-bok*, and the four-liter allowance of spirits a month. This system, he declared, had not diminished but increased the consumption of hard liquor—and in that statement official statistics bear him out. He asserts that the number of men who drink regularly has been steadily increased, and that of abstainers decreased. The sale and consumption of illegal liquor have increased since persons educated by the state to consume amounts fixed by law speedily came to demand more. According to his theory—and bear in mind that he is officially connected with the liquor control—the possession of a *mot-bok* is beginning to be a sort of badge of aristocracy, as its holder enjoys a privilege not shared by all. He protects his privilege by buying all the liquor permitted. His home becomes a sort of storehouse for ardent spirits. He comes to consider the maximum allotment his standard of consumption.

Not all holders of books are permitted to buy the same amounts. Varying considerations enter into the classification, but those enjoying the privilege of buying the larger quantities feel themselves above the common herd. The speaker put it: "As in the army list we have colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors and captains, so we have in civilian life, four-liter men, three-liter men, two-liter men, one-liter men, and men with only the fraction of a liter. In this list of rank you must get advancement. He who does not succeed gets embittered toward God and all the world."

* * *

The group of temperance reformers for whom this gentleman spoke held that whatever the other merits of the Bratt system, the evil effects of the *mot-bok*, and the maximum allowance, nullified them. Still holding prohibition to be as yet impracticable, they asked me to look into the Danish system of exceedingly high license as the most immediately efficacious method of coping with the evils of the liquor traffic.

It was rather surprising to find a group of undoubtedly sincere and informed critics of the Bratt law attaching little or no importance to those of its features which to me seem to make it obnoxious and even perilous. An American can hardly think of liquor and the trade without considering its political implications. It has been with us in the past, and almost inevitably with the end of prohibition will again be in the future the most prolific source and most powerful buttress of political corruption. Upon it were built up the gang governments of our cities. If to any man or group of men in an American city were intrusted the power to give or deny any man the right to buy liquor for his own personal use, and if, furthermore, in order to determine the fitness of the individual to enjoy such a privilege they were empowered to delve into his personal affairs, financial, social, even domestic, there would be created a political power almost invincible. How Tammany would leap at the chance to appoint the director and the inspectors of such a liquor control system! But in Sweden I was assured by officials and citizens alike that no instance was on record of the employment of this power to further political ends.

* * *

Perhaps their objections to it are purely academic. More probably it is useful in Sweden, but would be intolerable in the United States. At any rate, I can gladly testify that I spent a week in Sweden, both city and country, without having seen a drunken man, without having noticed a place which we would describe as a saloon, and without having seen a single instance of the abuse of liquor in restaurants and public gardens.

[Editor's Note—This concludes Mr. Abbot's discussion of the operation of the Bratt system.]

Is America Politically Apathetic?

HOW is your P. A.? Which, being interpreted, is political apathy, or conversely your interest in Public Affairs?

If you rate as an average American your Public Affairs interest is getting close to normal after a dangerous "low" engendered by the too-prosperous era ending in 1929. Early Americans troubled little about Uncle Sam's housekeeping and farming problems as long as the Old Man had his pockets full of money and they could be sure of a hand-out in the way of a new frontier or a pension or a bonus, and promises of bigger-and-better business daily.

But since 1929, Public Affairs interest has been rising steadily in inverse ratio to prosperity curves.

It is in the very air, in daily conversation, in radio waves. It is the *raison d'être* of citizens' councils which have sprung up all over the land, of taxpayers' leagues, of this and that committee. It is the cause of countless courses in political economy and public administration that are filling classes in colleges and day and night schools.

It has even become the theme of motion-picture successes, of novels, and non-fiction best sellers. It is the cause of the flowing of rivers of ink and the downfall of forests of lumber and consumption of tons of paper pulp to satisfy the insatiable editorial and reportorial pens which follow the trends of interest of the day.

Books, too, are plentiful in publication and in demand on the questions of trends, of ways and means of every phase of the economics question. Publishers report that the only field or subject which gained in number of titles produced in the United States in the last two-year period is that of economics and sociology. Economics shows a 27 per cent increase while literature dropped off 55 per cent, the ever popular biography and travel from 35 to 45 per cent, and even fiction loses 15 per cent in production figures.

Events such as the London Economic Conference or the act known as NIRA send librarians scurrying about for material of informational sort on personnel, questions to be debated and any recorded data on day-by-day record of proceedings.

It is reported from the Los Angeles Public Library that even the much-maligned Congressional Record is being read by the public in an effort to keep abreast of the "new deal" and its bearings upon personal as well as national pocketbooks.

It is significant that in the list of "Forty Notable Books," selected yearly by the American Library Association, this year's list contains ten titles on economics, finance and taxation, among them Walter Lippmann's "Interpretations," F. H. Simonds's "Can America Stay at Home?", Stuart Chase's "New Deal" and George Soulé's "A Planned Society." From such dignified titles to the more popular sounding "The American Jitters" and "Now It Can Be Told" public interest runs the gamut of every phase of economic emotion.

If the public at large is taking thought about the stature of government, how about the politicians? Certainly here, too, is reflected the tendency to research and study of backgrounds and possibilities, from the much degreed "Brain Trust" in Washington with their research facilities and Library of Congress service to the administration of city government by mayor, city manager and councilor bodies where research aid is given in many instances through a municipal library service.

No longer is it believed that the mere taking of the office oath confers upon an erstwhile citizen mysterious powers of governing wisdom. The bluff has been called by a better-informed citizenry and it behooves even the most humble member of governing bodies to keep informed on subjects pertinent to his duties. Such an information and research bureau is recognized to be necessary in cities which provide municipal reference libraries for specialized service to officials and employees.

The search for information has taken hold of the American citizen, both governing and governed. Who knows but the zest for finding out about laws and taxes and such one-time dry-as-dust topics, may become the favorite indoor sport of the American public, even rivaling the jig-saw puzzle fad or the more enduring and to-be-endured bridge enthusiasm?

F. H. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Selling Out

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

America has selected a new patron saint and is following his example—the first-born son, the inheritor of priceless opportunities for leadership, who, because he was hungry, threw away those opportunities, cast discretion and common sense to the winds, and traded all his hopes for the future and his right to be prince and leader for a mess of "savoury pottage."

Today this nation is doing the same. Our legislators cannot find money to carry on our struggling schools or libraries, but hastened to legalize beer, race-track gambling and easy divorce. They cannot solve the critical problems of poor relief, taxes, etc., but send commissions and delegations to Canada to study (?) their liquor-selling system!

Down in their hearts Americans know that the liquor traffic is a prolific cause of crime, disease, weakness, poverty, vice and moral degradation, but we are going to tolerate it because—we need the money.

Esau could have lived many days longer, had he found nothing at all to eat on that memorable evening. For the sake of one supper he forfeited all his future. America, with more money than any other country, with huge natural resources, only needs proper coördination to rise from the depression stronger than ever. But she is deliberately abdicating the high place to which she was divinely appointed, and throwing away her unequaled opportunities.

Esau did not make a mistake—he sold out. We are doing the same. He knew what the consequences would be. So do we, but—we need the money.

In the recent presidential campaign, solemn, emphatic assurances were given that "the saloon must not return," that dry states would be protected. Those promises have been utterly disregarded. Beer was licensed, in direct defiance of the spirit of the Constitution, but then, we need the money, and Constitution or no Constitution, campaign promises or what not, we are going to have it. We are going to have that liquor revenue even if it costs us $12 to $14 for every dollar from license. We are going to have that revenue if we have to trample every ideal we possess, in the mud. These are hard times, and we need the money.

R. I. GRINDELL.

Westerville, Ohio.

The Landlord's Dilemma

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of August 25, Mr. Morgenthau, governor of the farm credit administration, gives a very glowing account of the benefits received by the cotton farmers.

As a landlord, I would like to give the other side of the question.

As now managed, the farm credit administration is a fine thing for the itinerant tenant, but what happens to the landlord is clearly shown by Mr. Owen W. Sherrill, regional manager of Dallas, Texas, in reply to requests for assistance in obtaining settlement.

When the farm credit administration makes a loan, the landlord has to waive all rights to the crop. Then the tenant may give instructions (without the consent of the landlord) to the field manager of the farm credit administration to store the cotton in a bonded warehouse. At the opportune time the tenant can order the cotton sold and net proceeds paid to himself.

Mr. Sherrill implies that $208.79 is a first charge for storage handling and insurance of twelve bales of cotton, and states that the waiver was wholly for the tenant's benefit, since he could not procure a loan otherwise. "Such waiver agreement was not so worded, nor did it imply that it would in any way bind us in caring for the interests of landlords."

Under such conditions it behooves the landlord to beware of an agreement that binds him to waive all rights, that those rights may be given to an irresponsible tenant.

This tenant had 120 acres of land—35 of cotton, 35 of milo maize, 20 of alfalfa and 30 of weeds—from which the landlord has received less than $25 with which to pay more than $400 taxes.

Surely the old Negro was right when he said, "De ducks done eat up all my cotton."

ROBERT E. HEWES.

Monrovia, Calif.